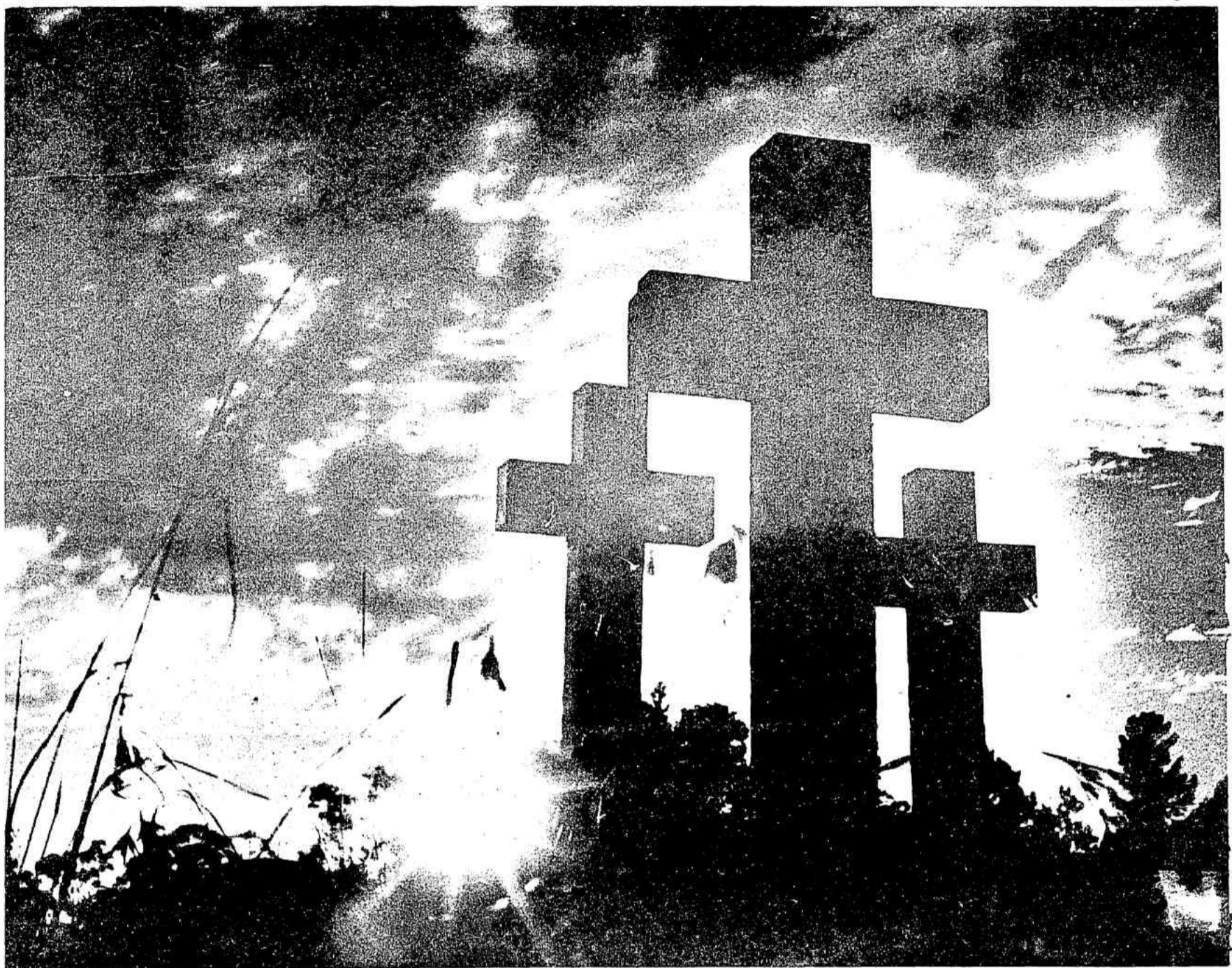


(the anaemic)
WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION Volume 24 No 7. Wednesday 14 June. Price 10c.



THE HYDRA IN THE SUN

The southern coast
Smiles in the light of the sun
That lingers the winter through
On the tops of trees
Already old
When Captain Cook dropped anchor
In this estuary,
Where now the little boats
Etch their black masts
Against the fading day
And the rocks
Guarding the secrets of the land's origin
Long back in geological time,
Echo a Euripedeian chorus
Of clashing foam
And bursting spray,
And sea birds crying
Above the depthless blue.

Yet, even here,
In earth's most favoured region
The many-headed hydra
Our century has called forth
Crouches in the sun
More terrible than any fabled monster of old time.
You must have seen its many heads
When on your holiday drives.

The detergent foam flecking the river,
The oilslick black-fringing the autumn beach,
The empty bottles,
The plastic containers
Left on the dreaming headland.
And while you watch
Yet more heads arise —
The woodchip mill gashing the forest,
The vegetation retreating
Before the developers' signs.
The sun's rays
Refracting
On those ominous
Alien particles
Growing thicker
And ever thicker,
Trapping the earth
In their deadly greenhouse

Beware! Man,
The vanishing birds seem to say.
You and your hydra
Cannot long share one world.
And the sighing wind
High in the ancient trees
And the sea
Wearing away the land
Murmuring through the night,
Ask, how long?

Carlien Woodcroft

INSIDE

JOAN CORBETT SHOWS ALL

STUDENT BODY PRINGLE'S EXCITING NEW WARDROBE

TRY THESE NEW RECIPES

THE DOMINATING DUO REVEALED

your crap and mine



fishless story

Sir,
As Game Warden of Sullivan's Creek, I would appreciate your printing this letter of appeal to your readers. Like most other waterways throughout the country, Sullivan's Creek has been "fished out" for years, but our well-stocked supply of tires and boots kept anglers busy, if not entirely satisfied. Now, it would appear that our last tire was caught several months ago, and our galoshes border on extinction. We're hoping some of your sympathetic readers will respond to our call with donations from their attics, garages, and cellars. Without their help, I'm afraid I won't be able to sell any more fishing licences (at \$25 a year).
Yours in conservation,
C.O.D. Angler,
Fischer.



questions

Dear Sir,
Let's have a space in WORONI for questions. Collectively, we of this campus must be very knowledgeable. But individually, we are mostly ignorant - just as ignorant as we were kept at school - in all but our own fields of study. Now why don't we use each other via this paper to get any essential information, information that we need to live intelligently, the information that our compartmentalised education system deprives us of. The procedure I am suggesting is as follows: somebody has a query about the law, or medicine, or politics, or economy, or etc; they send it into you; you publish it; somebody studying that matter writes an answer - in laymen's terms as far as possible - and sends it to you for publication in the next issue.

I have a couple of questions right now.
First Question: (To students of the Law) The other night a friend and I were sleeping in the back of a truck which was parked in the bush about two miles from the city. It was not anybody's property. In the middle of the night two policemen disturbed us with flashlights and questions. I could not get a straight answer from them as to whether this was against the law. My question then is, "Is this against the law?"

In a sense I already know the answer. Sleeping on the face of the earth other than in a house is against *actual law* in that you get harassed by the police if you do it. But is it against the theoretical law, the written law, the official law? It may not help me to know. I may still get my head bashed in one night. But it may help if I can say to the policeman "It's not against the law you know".

Second Question: (To students of the economy or medical students) Why do we resort to a private health-insurance scheme in Australia? If you get injured or diseased in this country, you have to pay to get repaired - unless you have the money, the awareness, and sufficient self-organisation to buy and maintain health insurance. Now *everybody* is prone to injury or disease. There is no ground for discrimination there. And it seems unnecessarily inhumane, given the medical facilities we have in this country, to deprive those people of medical attention who happen, for some reason or other, to have insufficient money or no medical insurance. Surely the least we would expect to include in our conception of "the Australian standard of living" is that any person is secure against medical neglect. You might say that everybody should buy medical insurance. Well wouldn't it be simpler and more humane if we had "automatic" health insurance. That is; if you break down, you get fixed up, without having to pay on-the-spot for what's unforeseeable. That way nobody need live in fear of neglect and people would be relieved of the bureaucratic imposition of individual health insurances. We would be paying for it through our taxes, of course; but if you agree that everybody should be medically secure (and surely you do) that's fair enough. Isn't it?

My question is why don't we have a "free" health scheme, just as we have a "free" education scheme. My question may sound naive. Well, if there is a reasonable answer, I would like to hear it.

Love
Philia.

goon but not forgotten?

Sir,
I have the pleasant duty of announcing on behalf of the Goon Executive the recipients of the Goon Society awards for June.

In addition to the regular awards for Idiocy above and beyond the call of duty the society has instituted the special Mussolini marksmanship award, which goes to Mr Arthur Bremmer of the USA.

Competition was fierce for the June award for Idiocy (open division) which we are forced to give jointly to the human race (why? have you looked in a mirror recently?)

Also, a special art appreciation award has been awarded to Laszlo Toth for his new way of appreciating Michelangelo's Pieta

The June award (Campus division) goes to that obvious illiterate, the editor of Woroni, for publishing this letter.

We regret to announce that the next Goon Society Meeting, featuring a free champagne dinner and nude floodlit cheering has been cancelled due to lack of interest. But don't forget to watch the Goon debating team humiliate the Good Book Society in Ye Grande Debate, coming soon.

Signed (for The Goon Executive)
Huw Price (Secretary)

greenwood's heartache grows

Dear Sir,

As I am from ANU and will be back again next year I thought it important to add my name to the growing number of militant draft resisters from ANU. I did not register in August 1971 and I will continue to defy the Australian government in any attempt they may make to prosecute me. Also best of luck to Steve Padgham wherever he may be.

In Peace,
Bryan Havenhand.

Editor
Co-Editor
Photographer
Business Man.
D.S.P.
Typists
Vaguely useful

Slack

Very Slack

Fucking useless

David Hawking
Rigmor-Helene Berg
Huw Price
Richard Molony
Padgham
Sophie, Moira, Pam.
Doug Maier
Andrew Podger
Nick Baxter
Rob Brittan
John Madden
Joanne Langenberg
Andrew McCredie
Brutus O'Dowd
Jenny Bowen
Barbara Edgar
Euan McKay
Craig Clayton
John Williamson
John Reid
Dave Spratt
Dave Wright

our staff or picked like a nose



In this space was meant to be a perfectly ordinary photo of two naked people. The type of photo is sold in the streets in Canada. But Richard Refshauge and his band of body haters censored it. What sort of people are they?

IMPORTANT

DUMPING OF NON CHEDDAR CHEESE

The Minister for Customs and Excise has accepted the findings of the Tariff Board that certain cheeses have been sold to Australian importers at dumping prices, thereby causing and threatening injury to an Australian industry.

The Minister has accordingly published a notice in the Commonwealth Gazette of 11 May 1972 specifying that cheese other than cheddar cheese exported to Australia on and after 8 September 1970 is subject to dumping duty.

HANKY-PANKY

In Otago, a male and female student, both with the permission of their parents, decided to cohabit. The strange thing however, was that there was no hanky-panky involved. Nonetheless, our new V.C. put his great foot down, and took disciplinary action against the poor innocent young man. Our new V.C. is not merely an administrator, but also a puritan.



"Our mother which art in.....heaven.."

POWER & THE NEW V.C.

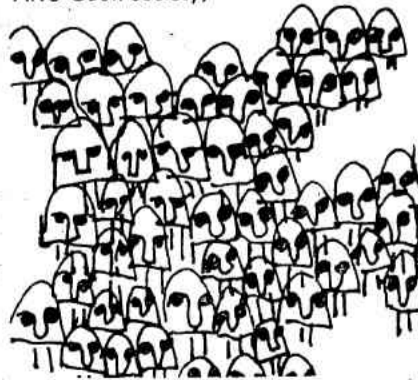
Reid: "A good earthy talker - not so much sowing the seeds of hope, rather spilling the beans".
Podger: "Possibly the most uninteresting group of academics is the mathematical statisticians. Physicists may be a little more boring. The Vice Chancellor elect is a mathematical statistician."
Baxter: "... a reactionary rugger-bugger".
PATRICK POWER quite liked the man!

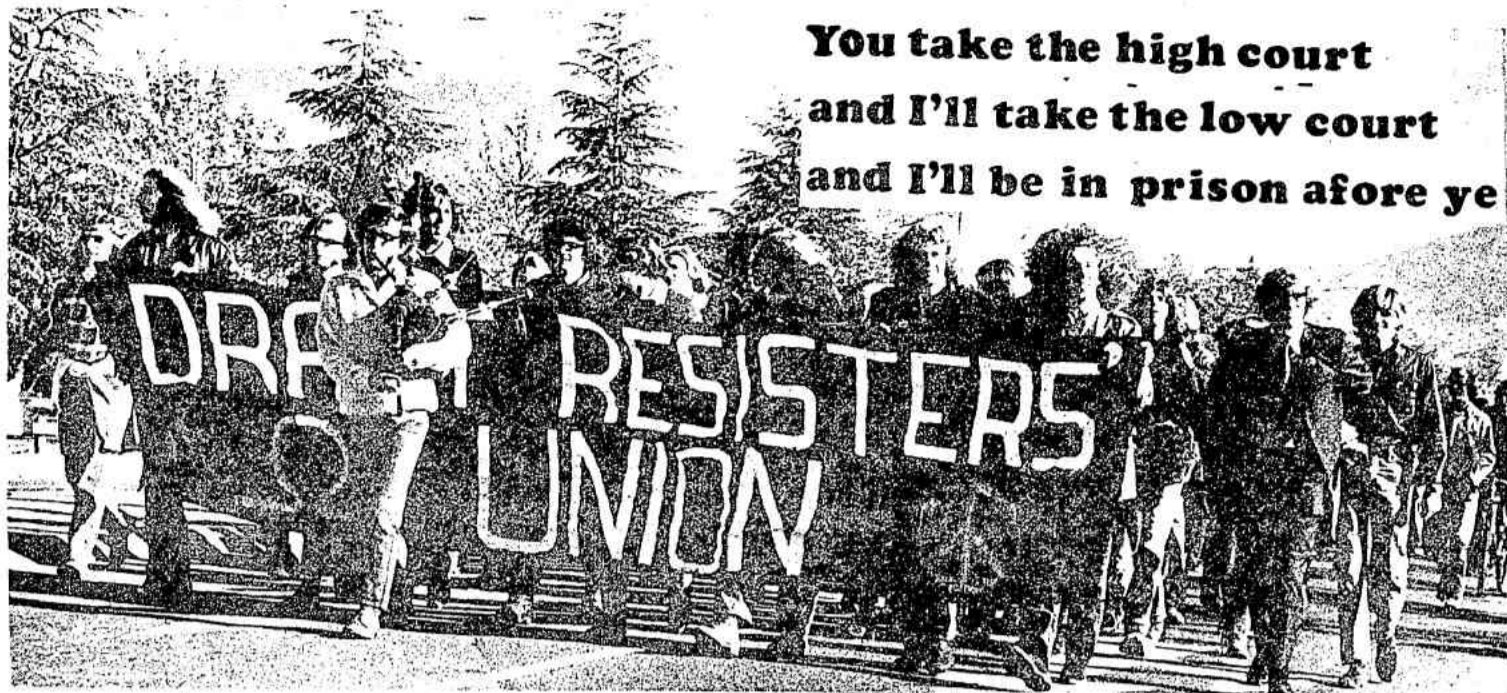
ingratitude

Sirs:

We of the Martin Packing Co. take exception to your editorial in the October issue which mentioned us as one of the companies "dumping waste into the waterways." It is a well-known fact that fish and other forms of water life thrive on garbage! And we are supplying it free of charge! If they don't want it and would rather become extinct, that's their problem, not ours!

R.J. Martin
President
Martin Packing Co.





**You take the high court
and I'll take the low court
and I'll be in prison afore ye**

**A DAY IN THE LIFE
OF
A DRAFT RESISTER,
OR THE
SULLIVAN CREEK MASSACRE**

**D.R.U.
NOTES**



Well, the strike's been and gone; Steve's free; once again ANU will "settle down" to the busy, if boring, hum of academic gears. Before this is allowed to happen, there are several considerations which must be emphasised for the future.

Canberra is an extremely difficult town in which to hide. Its size and layout make this obvious. In this context it would seem likely that ANU itself is the best place to hide. Obviously NOT - Steve Padgham was arrested ON CAMPUS. It can be argued that Steve himself should have been more careful. More importantly, if a draft resister is to go underground, he must REALLY be able to do so. Given Canberra's deficiencies, there are several obvious requirements.

Needed is a group of people, who, with considerable discretion, are prepared to harbour draft resisters for short periods, and keep absolutely quiet about it. Some small sacrifice is involved - you may have to feed a criminal for 24 - 48 hours. Virtually everything else will be done for you. The question may arise: "Steve's Free - why is an underground needed". The fact is, AT THE MOMENT, IN CANBERRA, there are eleven resisters who will soon need to go underground. By July, there will be at least twenty-five. This doesn't take into account the fact that from time to time, Canberra may have to harbour interstate draft resisters.

There is an underground in Canberra. You may believe your services have been offered. Even so, if you are willing to harbour resisters, for the sake of (bureaucratic) efficiency, we ask you to fill in the form below and send it to D.R.U. c/o ANU Union, Acton, ACT. Beyond that, discuss the matter with no-one beyond the immediate household - for your sake as well as ours - remember, you will be committing a criminal offence.

It should also be fairly obvious that for D.R.U. to function in its usual stirringly efficient manner, as regards an underground, a counselling service, a propaganda machine, a resistance movement, and as an "Ivor Greenwood heart attack machine", a degree of financial support is required; ie WE are asking YOU, friends of the D.R. movement to give us money, even the contents of your 2-cent bit jar. Such monies, however small, can be either posted to the address given, or left at the SRC. So, if you can help in any of the outlined ways, please contact us urgently.
Rob Brittan
for D.R.U.

To: D.R.U., c/- ANU Union,
Ellery Circuit.

YES: my household is prepared to harbour aid and abet and/or: I enclose a donation of \$.....
[receipt required?]

8.50pm - Burgmann College, Margie has to do some work in the library and I have to meet Ian in the Copland Building so he can take me off to my newest "hideaway".

8.55pm - Car pulls up just before the centre bridge at Sullivan's creek, 2 men alight, plain clothes Kommonwealth Kops, they are in an unmarked car, wearing jeans and parkas, one has gone to the extent of growing a beard - they have however a rather "police air" about them - Margie spots them 20 yards from the bridge - "Kops" she exclaims but then adds "I suppose I'm just being dramatic and a bit jittery - Kop one has moved to their left and the other is coming from the centre - instinctive retreat to the right - bugger! Sullivan's creek - ah well - Splash - only my head is showing through the reeds - Kops are on the bank looking at where I went in - one seems to have seen me - up the other bank but one catches me by the leg - wet flared jeans seem to be unsuitable for swimming or running - "you're under arrest" is the puffed message. He remarks later that he couldn't see me in the reeds and would have given me up as 'under' if I hadn't made my dash. Into the car, handcuffed, Kops paranoid - they are intent on keeping me, 100 yards from nowhere they lock all four doors, fumble for the keys - at great speed they exit from the university grounds their captive commenting - "Well - proud of yourselves? enjoy your work? we're straight out of homicide".

9.10pm Canberra Kop charge room - puddles on the floor as the three of us all wet through, drip-dry. Problems as no one seems to know where the warrant for my arrest is - finally turns up at Kommonwealth Kop headquarters in Kingston.

9.40pm - Led off to cell three, feeling exhausted and suffering from Kultural shock - police cells are all right when one expects to land in one, but when your psychological mechanism haven't adapted it can be disturbing.

Dry clothes arrive from home - change - Good grief - though they searched me thoroughly they haven't looked through my clean clothes. My trusty pen-knife is in my coat pocket - dangerous weapon charge next - "your father's here to see you" - led off to an interview room where I slip the knife back.

Various Kops come into the charge room or down to my cell to pay their regards or to comment on my arrest - The expected

comments "Been swimming eh!", Hello, we've got him at last," "Don't take it out on us Steve, we're only doing our job" [- aside - Where have I heard that remark before?] However the Kop faces are mostly familiar and fairly pleasant - good natured generally - never hostile and often partially concerned - "What do you think is going to happen to you, Steve, Any chance of getting off".

Finger printed and photographed - one for Canberra and a copy for the central criminal files in Sydney. They have done all this on several other occasions. Back to my cell - someone has scratched "A Draco-Ustasa" on the wall - Senator Greenwood denies Ustashi exists in Australia - I scratch a faint resistance symbol on the wall. Try to sleep - difficult - eventually sleep fitfully for about 2 1/2 hours. Wake about 6 am - exercise - breakfast is offered - I'm in no mood to eat, besides I doubt whether I could hold it down - "no thanks" - showers before court - my companion proves to be a novice - in for "Driving under the influence" - shows his ignorance by asking where the hot water tap is -

"Ah - that single tap gives a warm shower - they havn't a regulatory tap because no doubt they might think that we will scald ourselves to death"

Feel cleaner and refreshed - Led off to court at 9.30. The guy charged with rape and I are obviously the most dangerous men in custody so we are bundled into a car, surrounded by Kops and driven to the holding cells under the court-house. All the other men in custody for the evening walk over.

Through the subterranean passages and up to court - packed with friends and supporters and I can hear more of them outside. Feel better - Terry Higgins comes in and introduces himself as my lawyer - one of the most competent men I have met. Dobson however is his intractable worse, the crown prosecutor seems to have blood coming through his teeth - "Bail refused" - for the first time I feel a little depressed - led off downstairs - Terry comes down to tell me we will appeal to the Supreme Court and then I am led off to the cells.

Lunchtime - feeling ill and I inform them that I will not be eating until I receive bail - Steve is on a hunger-strike (aside - admittedly he doesn't quite feel like eating). Inspector Osborne comes down - pleasant banter, then leaves with the remark "Don't let your principles hurt you, Steve." He sounds like my mother. Feeling noble I drink from my cup of water and read my only reading material - an April "Bulletin" from front to back cover. George Garnsey and Keith Crook come in and get to see me as my spiritual advisers - by this time I think that I am to be permanently incarcerated in one prison or another so I give them some advice about needs etc - they cheer me considerably. Tell them that I will not compromise by asking for conscientious objector's status. They understand. Finally at about 3.30 pm, I'm led back to court, this time I'm walked across, but in handcuffs - see friends picketing on the steps of the court - give them a peace sign and they answer back - communication.

Justice Blackburn (of the Yirrkala judgement) in the chair - I mumble through cross examination as honestly as possible - I'm such a fanatic draft-resister according to the prosecutor that it appears that if granted bail the chances of the court seeing me are next to nil - Justice Blackburn fortunately doesn't concur - Bail is set at \$100 surety for myself and George Garnsey goes surety for another \$200.

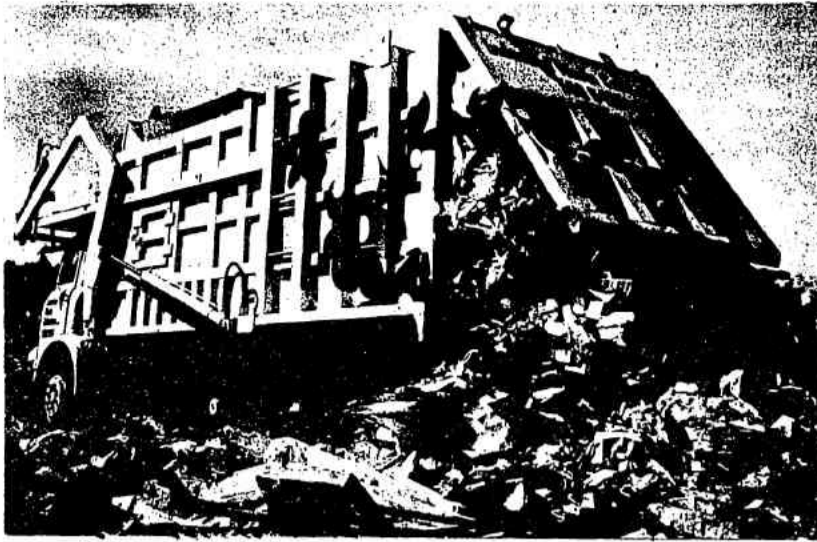
Back to the charge room to pick up my still wet gear - they have a doctor there who asks me if I am willing to undergo a police medical examination - it seems that the news of my 'hunger strike' has got around. The Australian newspaper had rung to ask about my condition.

Speak to and thank Terry Higgins and we agree to fight the constitutionality of the National Service Act while endeavouring to show up its iniquitous, arbitrary and capricious nature.

At 6.0 pm I am recovering in the Union Bar with friends, amazed at the instant mobilization against my gaoling and conscription.

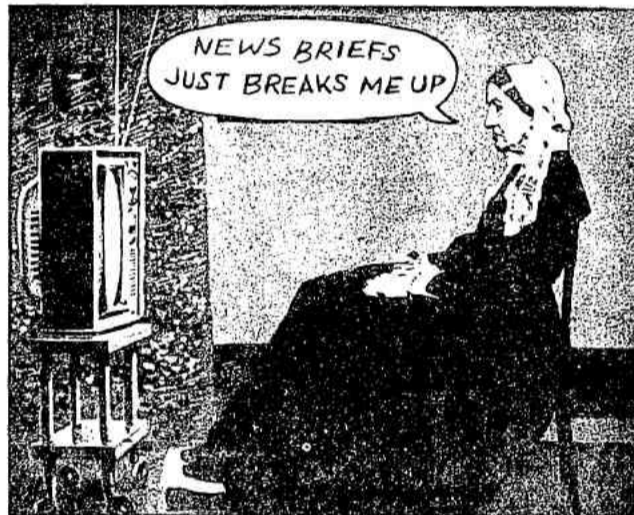
By 8.50pm I'm setting off for my first evening at home for more than two months - It's been a long 24 hours.

EDITORIAL GARBAGE



When "Australia's most authoritative contribution to the D.D.T. debate" is the Academy of Science report on the insecticide, we know that we've got problems. It is known that D.D.T. causes cancer in experimental animals, reduces reproduction in birds and fish, impairs the ability of some birds to use calcium resulting in eggshells too thin to avoid breakage, and accumulates in the fatty tissue to man and other animals. D.D.T. is a highly stable, long-lasting compound and so is easily distributed widely and accumulated to toxic concentrations by natural biological processes. D.D.T. has been spread so widely by air and water currents that there are probably very few populations in the world not contaminated to some extent by it. As a large proportion of nutrients ingested by plants and animals is used, not in body building but in respiration D.D.T., which is stored in the body, increases in concentration relative to the weight of the animal. Each organism, then, accumulates D.D.T., providing it in more concentrated form as food for its predators.

In this way the concentration increases ten fold with each step along a food chain. Men who eat meat are eating concentrated D.D.T. It is clear that D.D.T. is dangerous to people and other organisms in every country regardless of where it's used.



Michael Marks, Bullsheet artist assures Woroni that there is nothing worse than the sound of clashing balls. With the ball season approaching a climax disappointment could be avoided by planning ahead in the Bullsheet diary.

Pat Power, Union chairman, has been eaten out of house and home by power hungry Refshauge who held two SRC luncheons with ANUSA funds in the Union last week. They were P. R. stunts to impress two new recruits to council - the V.C. elect and Sir Frank Richardson.

Sir Frank Richardson Member of the Welfare Committee of council, looking all of 75 years in his black homburg, royal blue suit, pin-striped shirt and floral tie poked Churchill cigars at SRC members trying to lunch in the Union Bar. Claiming to have bridged the generation gap he nevertheless floundered with his dirty jokes until he realized David Wright was male.

Corbett, Wright, Ball McEwin, Pringle, Bottoms, Driesma, Morris Clapburn Bomford. Student Body Castrated. SRC loses Members! Have not been seen and have not been heard. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these persons please contact anyone in the remaining SRC

Dr Williams the new V.C. threw a press conference at reporters from the 'dailies' and the 'every now and agains' in University House last week. When asked if he would go to the ANU Union just for lunch he replied that in N.Z. the staff club and student refectory are in the one building a lot of staff feel that they don't have to mix with students if they don't want to of course in N.Z. the staff want to drink alcohol with meals and what do you do with students under age if they are to eat in the same building there are a lot of pubs around Otago University and staff and students have an opportunity to mix there.....

Richard Refshauge in one of his tete a tete with the Canberra cops over the coming SEATO demonstration told the pigs he could not vouch for the behaviour of interstate students who attend the demonstration. Likewise, the cops told Refshauge, they could not vouch for the grunTERS trucked in for the occasion from interstate.

Ivan Illich exonerated Andrew Bain, AUS Education Vice-President and ex ANU student, before 2000 people in Wilson Hall, Melbourne University, as he commenced his public address as a feature of the conference on 'Quality in Australian Education'. One assumed that Bain, in sympathy with Illich, believed a mass public meeting would not achieve much. Illich told the audience that he based his stand on his scepticism of the value of mass communication. He was probably unaware that Bain, as a Knowledge Capitalist had other motives.

Andrew Bain, believed that the Ivan Illich exoneration of him before 2500 people at the University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, was dissociating the Education Vice-President of AUS, Andrew Bain, from the poor public address Illich was about to deliver.

Alan Gould must be a little opportunist if he thinks Prometheus can replace the true cultural revolution of the proletariat.

Mr Bob Jay establishment member of the establishment Union governing body, was well supported by Union Board members in his attitude of disgust over the action taken by Refshauge in authorising the erection of the condom vending machine in the Union loo. At an emergency meeting of the Board he reacted to the suggestion that the Board endorse Refshauge's action with the well known passage "Let's not do to the University what Richard has done to us."

Matthew Peacock, jet setting editor of National U, who crashed into the political scene with the 'Peace with Freedom' expose earned himself an exclusive interview with Customs and Excise Minister Chipp. Keen on exposing Chipp's virtues, Peacock was soon dissuaded as the interview went on - National U coming out in favour of me would be political suicide pleaded Chipp.

Mr Plowman, your academic registrar, recovering in the Union Bar having just returned from a conference of academic administrators proclaimed that it was time for the emancipation of of administrators. There comes a time when everyone must come to grips with themselves.

Craig Clayton says the new V.C. is "arrogant and effusive". What does that make Bwana Craig?

Richard Walsh, right, demi-god editor of the Review has been wooing the company that manufactures the Delfin suite of contraceptives to advertise in his rag. Negotiations must have slackened off. A few weeks ago Walsh ran a Delfin ad snatched from the English magazine 'She'. The ad was sent with love from the ANU.

David Spratt was nicely paraphrased on a scrap of paper found on the floor of the Woroni office - "People should accept it when I tell them they're shits, and be grateful."

John Reid, the financial genius who brought you Orientation 1972 is not as talented in telling stories - he told the SRC finance committee that he could find \$1600 to cover the still outstanding loss.

Alan Gould, ever-cautious, slunk to the sanctuary of the SRC office just after the photograph on page 3 was taken, while all other draft resisters continued the march on the court house. Maybe his revolution consists of nothing more than hot air.

Richard Refshauge - your friendly bureaucrat initiated a CAC - SRC committee to investigate the relationship between CAC and the SRC - seems like they have little else to do but check each other out

OOOOOOOOOO

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Bill Tearle.

If the Club of Rome or the Paul Ehrlichs of this world are in any way correct in their assessments of the state of the human environment, and if it is the case that man is one of the species of life currently in danger of extinction, then it would seem appropriate that man as man should see what can be done to ensure his continued existence. It would also seem reasonable to expect that, once the decision-makers in the world community had perceived the threatened danger, they would be willing to set aside any differences which would hamper their efforts to work towards survival.

This, indeed, has been the approach adopted in community expectations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Over the past two years the mass media reported details of the preparations for the Conference, and it seemed that one could almost be optimistic about prospects for enlightened global management, as nations prepared reports and position papers to be pieced together to reveal the delicacy of man's relationship to his environment.

However, the implications of the environmental studies do not appear to have pierced the consciousness of our politicians. When the Conference opened in Stockholm on 5th June, it was subject to a boycott by the U.S.S.R. and the East European nations, with the exception of Romania and Yugoslavia. The boycott was prompted by the adoption in late 1971 by the U.N. General Assembly of a resolution which limited participation in the Conference to members of the U.N. and its specialized agencies. This effectively admitted West Germany (which is a member of UNESCO), but excluded East Germany. During the U.N. debate on Conference participation, the Western viewpoint was that the environment conference should not be used to bring about a change in the international political status of the German Democratic Republic. Yakov Malik, the Soviet Ambassador to the U.N., described this exclusion as an act of discrimination which threatened international co-operation on the environment. When it was suggested that East Germany could attend but without voting rights, Mr. Malik said that this was like inviting a guest to your home, but keeping him away from the dinner table.

The situation could have been reversed a few weeks ago when the World Health Assembly considered East Germany's application to join the World Health Organization. However, on 19th May the Assembly voted to postpone the membership application until 1973. Exit East Germany.

A further indication of the fact that the decision-makers of the world community are less than entirely enthusiastic about effective environmental management can be found in the Resolution on Development and Environment, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1971. The Resolution, while stating that nations must avoid producing harmful effects on other countries, nevertheless stressed "the sovereign right of each country to plan its own economy, to define its own priorities, to determine its own environmental standards and criteria, to evaluate its own social costs of production, and to formulate its own environmental policies". This resolution is a leap backwards, away from international management of the human environment. The world political community is still fighting any erosion of national sovereignty, and this will prejudice attempts to reach useful consensus at the Stockholm Conference.



"What's happening to our lakes and rivers is one question, Mrs. Carstairs. Another question is why we're throwing away perfectly good toxic irritants."

At the Conference itself, the main items to be discussed are:

1. The Planning and Management of Human Settlements for Environmental Quality.
2. The Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management.
3. Identification and Control of Pollutants and Nuisances of Broad International Significance.
4. Educational, Informational, Social and Cultural Aspects of Environmental Issues.
5. Development and the Environment.
6. International Organizational Implications of Action Proposals.

The Conference will be asked to consider an Action Plan for the Human Environment, which features a global environmental assessment programme (*Earthwatch*) to study environmental problems of international significance, and which includes proposals for research, monitoring and information exchange.

In addition, a draft Declaration on the Human Environment has been prepared for consideration by the Conference delegates. The draft Declaration states among its principles, that man has the fundamental right to adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality which permits a life of dignity and well-being, and bears a solemn responsibility to protect and enhance the environment for future generations. It then urges the careful use of natural resources, and the restriction of discharges of toxic substances into the human environment. However, the draft Declaration goes on to state the need for economic and social development to ensure a favourable living and working environment for man. Supporters of the projections prepared by the Club of Rome may well challenge the validity of the economic objectives.

The sovereign right of nations to formulate their own environmental policies is again contained in the draft Declaration, which adds that nations also have "the international law that no state has the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction". This proviso, if adopted, will provide further evidence of the emergence of a rule of customary

right to use its territory in such a manner as to cause injury in or to the territory of another state, or the persons in that other state.

It should be stressed that, even if the proposed Declaration on the Human Environment is adopted at the Conference, this will not by itself make its principles part of international law. It remains to be seen whether individual nations will be willing to incorporate these principles in national environmental policy legislation, and in international agreements. Even if agreement could be reached on the texts of international conventions on environmental matters, it usually takes two or three years for the conventions to receive sufficient ratifications for them to come into force. Further, the mere ratification of an international convention by a nation does not necessarily make the convention enforceable within the nation concerned; it may be necessary for special legislation to be enacted to ensure that internationally-agreed standards can be enforced by individuals. Don't hold your breath!

Will the Human Environment Conference be a success? To a certain extent, the preparatory work undertaken to date has provided useful opportunities for discussion and assessment of each country's environmental problems. Again, many more people have been alerted to the fact that there is reason to be concerned about the state of the environment. But the political response is the most worrying factor. Trends show that the need for international co-operation is acknowledged, but, when it comes to conflicting national interests, then each country will insist on the right to determine its own environmental priorities and criteria. One might have hoped that the Stockholm debates would indicate to Governments that ultimately, from the perspective of environmental protection, the national interest is best served by acting in accordance with world community interests.

Beyond this, there is a risk that the proliferation of resolutions and other environmental rhetoric will convince people that whatever problems which exist can be solved, and are being solved, through appropriate international agreements. It surely is necessary to reassess individual and social values, to endorse respect for life in all its forms, and to undertake an examination of just what is involved in such respect for life.



ILlich

K. Williams,

Recently, the A.B.C. programme 'Four Corners' presented excerpts from the A.U.S. Education Conference at which Dr. Illich, author and philosopher from South America addressed his audience. English educationist Dr Brian Jackson in an interview on the same programme described Dr Illich as a prophet of doom and a man who wants to spoil everybody's fun because he speaks of voluntary poverty, a limited society. Dr Jackson's approach to education, advocating certain reforms must indeed have appeared the more realistic of the two to most people. But how can we be certain who is the realist and who is the dreamer?

Dr Illich claims there is a need to reverse the present trend of education which turns away from the fundamentals of life and prepares for a future which will be overinstitutionalised, too technical, too specialist, too automated too everything. This type of world he sees as neither conducive to human happiness nor survival.

Dr Jackson is concerned with the present system whereby school is cutting the child off from the home, which has now been discovered to constitute the dynamo behind the child's wish to learn. Experiments with 'Education Shops' are presently conducted in England to re-establish close contact between school and home.

However the issues raised by Dr Illich are much wider and more fundamental, his solutions such as 'deschooling' revolutionary. We have heard of de-development, a word used by Dr Ehrlich, the environmentalist, describing the need to stop wasting limited resources and stop pollution due to technological innovations. De-schooling is indeed seen necessary as a direct result of the environmental deterioration which has led various scientists and scholars to foreshadow an environmental crisis. Much controversy arises as to the extent of the present damage, its consequence and method of dealing with these problems.

Before de-schooling can begin to be meaningful we must cease to assume that things will continue to go on in the trend of the last 200 years. It is illusory to think that more industry and more production will make more people happy. We have figures here in Australia which show that already less people share in the national cake than in previous years.

If we have to fight for survival what priorities do we ascribe to learning skills which lead to scientific and technological achievements, to further communication and transport systems, medicine, industry and increased GNP on the one hand and to population control, abatement of pollution, management of scarce resources and global peace on the other?

It is in the light of such questions that we may be able to decide who really is the dreamer and who is the realist. Education should reflect the priorities a society ascribes to its various arms. But if its main concern is not for survival, it is not likely to accomplish anything else worthwhile.

The University of the South Pacific (in Fiji) is acutely short of books. Any post-1966 books in Political Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture and Science are really useful. Anyone possessing such books and willing to donate should leave them at the SRC Office.

FILL-INS

Mrs Wallace, speaking about her husband George: "I feel very good that he is alive, that he has a sound heart and a sound brain and all of his vital organs are solid. I couldn't thank God for any more than that." We might wonder about his heart and brain, but solid vital organs are nice, aren't they, Mrs Wallace?

Adventurous, virile male, currently in traction, wishes to meet attractive, imaginative, kinky girl with acrobatic experience.

Gay, really hung amputee desires meaningful, bizarre relationship with hung, understanding three-legged man. Send photo and sample poem (no tripods or freaks).

Groovy bi parliamentarian would like to meet hung single guys, couples, animals (with trainers) or still-warm corpses. Discretion vital.

For the ultimate high contact P.F. Labotomy c/- Psychology Dept.

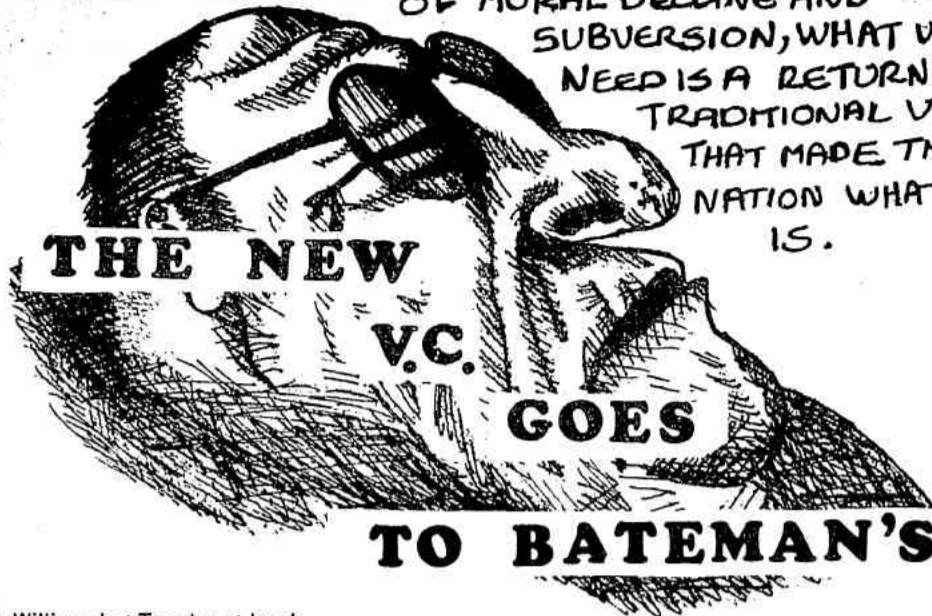
Horny athletic psychology tutor wishes to meet Freudian girl in lighthouse tower or ditch to compare views on sexual symbolism.

Tired of hassling with the Student Health? Cure yourself—grow your own penicillin. For instructions write to:



MAN DEMONSTRATING HIS SUPERIORITY OVER ANIMALS.

OUR NATION IS UNDERGOING A TIME OF MORAL DECLINE AND SUBVERSION, WHAT WE NEED IS A RETURN TO TRADITIONAL VALUES THAT MADE THE NATION WHAT IT IS.



I met Dr Williams last Tuesday at lunch time in the Union and again at University House in the afternoon. If was fortunate I saw him a second time, as after the first meeting the dozen or so of us who met him had absolutely nothing good to say about him. The general opinion was "garrulous twit".

He had the habit of launching into an answer to a question, before understanding what the question was about. Having spoken for two minutes it would dawn on him what the questioner was getting at and he would then attempt to give an answer of sorts.

Facing a mob, even a small mob of students was unsettling. In the afternoon I met him at a press conference he gave and it was clear that he could relax far better in front of the press than in front of students.

At lunch time he was asked about the selection process. He would never have applied if it hadn't been confidential (I'd love to comment but lets not get nasty).

He told us all about himself - a pure mathematician turned probability theorist with experiences in medicine, biology and physics - and he told us a little of Otago University from whence he came. He obviously could not comment on ANU's or Australia's policies on anything at this stage. But he would tell us more of his experiences and more of himself, this being mostly quite irrelevant.

But enough a disastrous lunchtime meeting, except that the food and drink was good and free, and that Jules Clabburn ran away with all the Camenbert.

felt there certainly was a place for them, but that the government should make sure that any part-timer who wanted to be a full-timer should be able to.

He is also in favour of a research and service unit to look into the quality of university teaching.

At the press conference Williams showed himself to be reasonable and well intentioned. He knows about Illich and has tried to keep up with educational changes in Universities. He himself has been somewhat of a minor innovator at home writing small papers on teacher evaluation and a system of suspension rather than expulsion for students who fail. He was open minded on the problems of part-time students: he

While at Otago, student participation has increased with more students being allowed on the University Council and Senate (professorial board) and Council meetings becoming open. Student assessment of staff, he feels, is important, but published critiques can be devastating and counterproductive.

His general stand on co-operation between the University and the Government over the law was "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's". Civil law is for civil authorities, while university law is for university authorities.

Now I wonder who Williams is: The man I met at lunch time or the man I met in the afternoon. The man at lunch time really was a garrulous twit (a "reactionary rugger-bugger" according to Nick Baxter; The man later on was a reasonable fellow though more of an administrator than an educationalist.



Position Vacant

1. Editor Woroni
2. Business Manager Woroni
3. Orientation Week Director 1973
4. Distribution Officer (To distribute Bull Sheet, Woroni and National U. Small remuneration towards expenses.) Interested persons should attend SRC meeting on Sunday 18 June, 2.0pm Committee Room Union, or see the President. social conscience is essential
5. Publicity Officer Sports Union (wage offered) apply Neil Gray, Sports Union.

CAPITOL CINEMA
Manuka, Tel.959042

Current Attraction:-

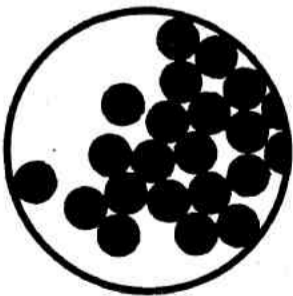
Sessions: Nightly at 8(except Sunday)
Winner of 5 Academy Awards!
Gene Hackman in:
'THE FRENCH CONNECTION'
(R - Restricted - Over 18 only)

CIVIC THEATRE
City, Tel, 487313

Commencing June 16-
Sessions: Nightly at 8 (except Sunday)
Warren Beatty, Julie Christie
in
'McCABE and MRS MILLER'
(R - Restricted - Over 18 only)

Sunday, June 18, at 8pm.
Peter Cook in
'THE RISE AND RISE OF MICHAEL RIMMER' (M)

Environment and society



The concluding session of the 'Environment and Society' series of public lectures will be held on Wednesday 21 June; Speakers in the series have been considering environmental issues and asking how we can limit the physically and socially damaging effects of the growth of population wealth and technology, and to what extent this growth should be controlled.

Environment and Society

Professor Noel Butlin (Economic History, R'S" Social Sciences) and the lecturers will review the various contributions to the series, and then invite questions from the audience. Members of the panel would also appreciate some written questions in advance - these should be sent to University Information Section, ANU.

H'C: Coombs Lecture Theatre
Wednesday 21 June at 8.15 p.m.



No, This time we don't want people

GODARD

OF YO-YO'S,
HULA HOOPS
AND
ECOLOGISTS

WEEKEND

A MARRIED WOMAN

Playhouse

June 13 to 17

IS ECOLOGY FOR ECOLOGISTS?

By C. Bryant,
Dept of Zoology.

If you have read the last issue of the Australian National University News (April, 1972) you will have seen a number of articles with titles like "Is there a Surplus of the Highly Educated?", "What Use is the University, Then?" and "The Relevance of University Teaching", which purport to explore the roles of the Graduate Student and the University in modern society. An important feature which emerges from a study of them is an awareness of the increasing, so-called 'over-production' of graduates and the lack of any clear idea about solving the problem. Graduates in non-scientific and non-career oriented subjects have been grappling with the issue for years; for scientists it is a relatively new experience. Over-production and under-employment of graduates struck the physicists first, and then the chemists. In the next few paragraphs I propose to show how the same fate has overtaken the biological scientists.

Biology has experienced a boom time. It started with the exciting discoveries in molecular biology which culminated in the decipherment of the genetic code in the late fifties, and continued, with the application of this knowledge, into the sixties. Suddenly biology was relevant, and at last the image of multitudes of Gilbert Whites, of gifted dilettantes pottering about in the Manse, or avidly compiling bird lists on bomb-sites, had been lost. It should not be thought, however, that the amateur natural historian had not made a truly important and major contribution to biology — indeed it is a stumbling block in Australian biology that this continent was not able to participate fully in the upsurge of interest in natural history that followed the publication of the Origin of Species in the mid-nineteenth century — but biology now became a respectable study for physicists, engineers, chemists and mathematicians. It seemed that the answers to major problems of genetics, evolution and medicine were imminent.

UPS AND DOWNS

However, booms alternate with slumps and major advances only lead to more questions. This particular boom was followed by a large increase in the number of graduates in the various aspects of biology, which was further enhanced, in Australia, by an enormous proliferation of Universities. The process was aided by a new awareness of the importance of biology to the community. Pollution emerged from the realms of an intellectual exercise to become a problem which was seen to affect every individual and thus was translated into a political issue. Conservation also became politically



WEEKEND

'Godard's brilliant, blood-stained assault on bourgeois civilisation — fantasy, cruelty, tenderness and humour perfectly fused in Raoul Contard's dazzling photography. A masterpiece, calculated to offend most sensibilities.'
—Highest Rating (4 stars), Sight and Sound.

Tuesday June 13 to Saturday June 17. Nightly at 7.45 at the Playhouse, Canberra Theatre Centre. Bookings available for Friday and Saturday only; and can be purchased from the Canberra Theatre Centre (49-7600). Tickets for other nights on sale at door at The Playhouse from 7 pm.

Admission Prices: \$1.90 plus 10 cent booking fee Friday and Saturday.

Special Student Concession: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

A special student discount of 40 cents will apply for all full-time students of the A.N.U. and the College of Advanced Education on the production of their student identity card. Discount applies Tuesday to Thursday only.

A MARRIED WOMAN

'Fragments of a film made in 1964 — or Godard's completest film to date; and one which even the squarrest squares have acknowledged (albeit crossly) to be masterly.'
—Highest Rating (4 stars), Sight and Sound.

respectable and so too did the concept of maintaining the balance of a pan-world ecology. At last people listened to the prophecies which had been made by demographers and ecologists from Malthus onwards.

Now, increasing awareness of issues on the part of the community brings with it its own problems. One is a demand for education in the new issues, but there is also a peculiar aspect to the phenomenon manifest in the late sixties and early seventies. It is a sudden, startling, increase in professed altruism and a desire by large numbers of graduates to contribute in a practical — and, I fear, dramatic — way. It should not be thought, however, that previous generations did not have their due share of altruism, but their altruism was rendered latent by the sheer inertia of an establishment with centuries of conservatism weighing it down. They did not vacate their ideals in the face of it; rather their contribution was in the provision of an intellectual environment — however imperfect — in which the new idealism can flourish, even, in some cases, when it is misplaced. Not only that, but the current, biologically moral, activist movements are continually fertilised — if you will pardon the metaphor — by the earlier, inactivist minorities. All of this has culminated in a vast increase in the numbers of people who have graduated or propose to graduate in aspects of ecology.

Ecology is a very much over-used word. People have a tendency to call themselves ecologists when really they are concerned with other matters. Even the wish to be thought an ecologist — and hence, 'relevant' often fathers the act of self-description. Very often, the claims that such people have are based merely on a fuzzy appreciation that ecological problems exist — they may even lack an understanding as to what the word means. I use 'ecologist' in the same sense as Odum, who derives his definition from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary — 'one who studies the pattern of relations between organisms and their environment'. It is in this sense that biologists — whose subject is, after all, biology — attempt to study and teach ecology.

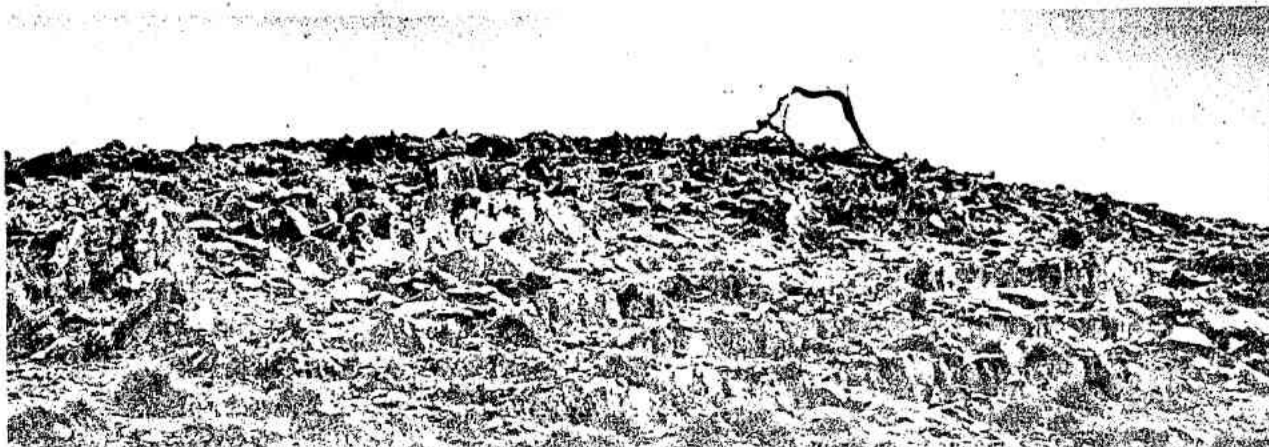
With this definition in mind I would suggest that we do not need all the ecologists that we are currently producing, for two reasons. First, motivated ecologists are liable to frustrations in the job market, as position for biologists generally are pretty limited at the moment, with little chance for improvement over the next five years. Second, the type of ecology taught at most universities is generally of the analytic variety which involves the detailed dissection of ecosystems. This is often irrelevant to the main social problem, which is to find out when something has gone wrong and put it right.

Usually, when the ecology 'goes wrong', the warning signals reverberate throughout the system, and the biologist's job is to recognise these signals — which are often pretty obvious. Having recognised the danger, he then has to initiate action which will put in train a series of events which will correct the irregularity. The latter process is out of his province.



It is clearly impractical, in terms of time, of effort and of money, to monitor continually the finer details of all ecosystems everywhere in Australia, say; an ecological 'Doom Watch' is out of the question. Instead, the real need is for fewer biologically trained ecologists, and for a greater component of social ecology in the training of physicists, engineers, chemical engineers and politicians (like T.H.White, I subscribe to the view that, if a doctor has to have a rigorous training in order to remove my appendix, so also should a politician have a rigorous training in order to run my life).

Furthermore, I would suggest that the biological ecologist's best social function is served by educating the community to act as its own early-warning system, by influencing public opinion, and by acting as a reservoir of specialised knowledge to which the community has access as and when required. The community must look to 'para-ecologists', to the physical, chemical and engineering sciences, to restore the perturbed ecosystem, for the perturbation is most often abiological in origin. The answer to the question I put at the head of this article is, therefore, that social ecology is not primarily for the biological ecologist. His proper preserve is the development of ecological theory, of which only a small fraction of... professing ecologists are capable.



VATICAN ROULETTE — SIX PILLS AND S

Dr R.K. Darroch, Psychology

"Intercoursing university students are sexually naïve. True or false?" This is not an exam question but maybe it should be; before you answer perhaps you should read this article.

During April, students in the Social Psychology class undertook a survey of full-time undergraduate students' attitudes and knowledge of a variety of population issues. Specific topics included: abortion, contraception, family size, zero population growth, adoption, and intentions to work for various population policy changes in Australia. While detailed analysis has only just begun, it is possible to summarize some of the preliminary findings for this special issue of *Woroni*. Much of the work was done by students in the Social Psychology course and they did all of the interviewing —without them the survey could not have been completed. The survey was conducted in such a way that there was absolute anonymity of respondents.

The sample for the survey was selected from the most complete enrolment lists available at the end of March. The survey was based on a 5% probability sample of males and a 10% probability sample of females; all students selected were full-time undergraduates at the ANU. There were very few married students in the sample—and they are not included in the results presented here. Data presented here represent the views of 51 males and 68 females. The topics which seemed to be of most immediate interest appear to be contraception, abortion, and the number of children people intend to have.

Contraception

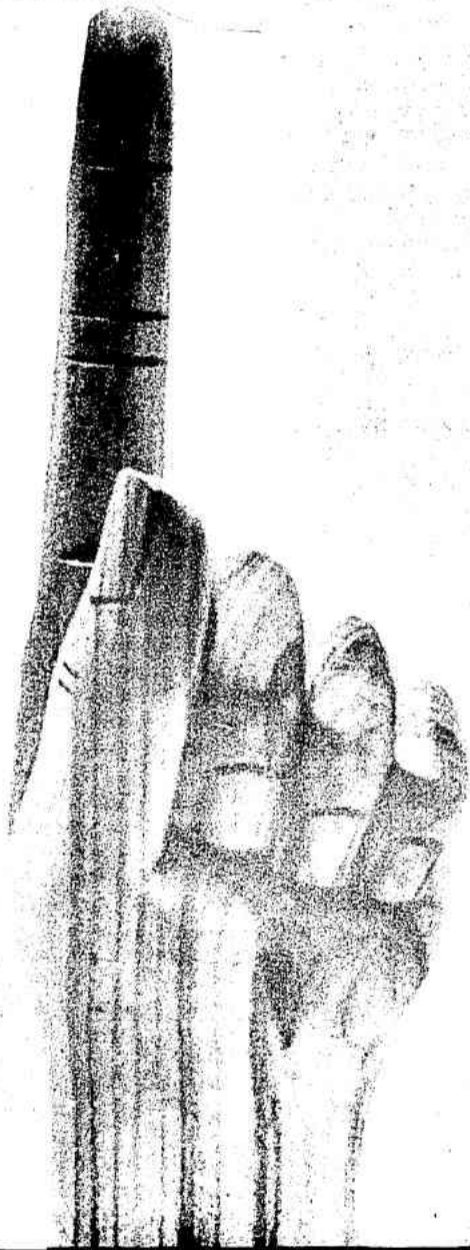
From the variety of questions asked on contraception topics we find that there are several interesting patterns. Approximately 50% of the students indicated that they have had intercourse and used some method of contraception; we were not able to get a reliable measure of the number who have simply had intercourse, with or without contraception, but it is certainly higher than 50%. Both males and females expressed extremely strong agreement with the statement: "Couples should practice contraception if they don't want a child." However, in response to the question "How good is your knowledge of contraception?" males on the average thought their knowledge was slightly good (on a scale running from very good to very poor) while females on the average considered themselves to have quite good knowledge of contraception. We can hope.

Some specific characteristics of contraceptive use are shown in Table 1. Space limitations prohibit listing complete tables and consequently percentages do not sum to 100%—care should be used in reading the tables. For instance, 40% of the males have had intercourse and used a condom; 37% of the males report that their sexual partners have been using oral contraceptives. Females' responses indicate that 32% had intercourse with a partner who used a condom; intercourse and use of The Pill was reported by 49% of the women. Examination of other percentages in Part A shows that less reliable methods of contraception were reportedly in use by a substantial portion of the sample.

Interpretation for parts B and C of the table are similar to those for Part A. For example, 41% of those who indicate no religious preference had had intercourse and they or their partner had used a condom; of those indicating Roman Catholic as their religion 20% indicated that they or their sexual partner had been using oral contraceptives. An example in part C shows that 45% of first year students in our sample report they or their sexual partner use The Pill, 40% of the second year students indicate use of pills, 42% of third year students, and 58% of fourth year students.

The chances are there is an Australian Union of Students' Friendly Society Pharmacy on your campus. Support your Union and play it safe.

SCREW
more from your
membership
BUY
contraceptives
from
AUS
pharmacies



The Advertisement that National U could not print

The above advertisement, prepared for publication in the AUS newspaper National U, was vetoed by the paper's editorial committee.

As AUS is at the moment tenuously negotiating with governments to establish pharmacies on campuses in South Australia and Western Australia, Auscrats saw the Ad as seriously prejudicing the chances of success. It is illegal in all states except South Australia, to advertise contraceptives.

AUS Friendly Society Pharmacies constitute a large student business

organization - profits flow back into the National Students Union and some products are sold through the pharmacies to students at reduced prices.

At AUS February Council this year delegates from all constituencies established a policy on contraceptives which supported contraceptive advertising.

The directive to the editor of National U, Matthew Peacock, not to print the ad, is a nice example of student big business overriding a stand on an important social issue.

Space prohibits elaborate interpretation of the results but the patterns are fairly clear. At least 50% of the full time undergraduates do engage in intercourse; oral contraceptives and condoms are used by most people having intercourse who use contraception; a disturbingly high proportion of students are using very unreliable contraceptive techniques when engaging in intercourse. Other data indicate that despite publicity and detailed articles in *Woroni*, just before the survey was done, very few students had a clear idea of the failure rates of the various contraceptive methods. Perhaps some support for the general state of poor knowledge is also shown by the percent of women who have had abortions (4%) and the percent of men (9%) who indicate that a sexual partner has had an abortion.

Abortion

Perhaps the most important piece of information about abortions one should have is the name of a sympathetic medical practitioner. However, our survey was concerned with more general attitudes and knowledge. Women thought it was extremely likely that "if abortions are not legally available women will get them anyway"; male respondents were significantly less sure that women would get abortions anyway. Also, as expected, women were significantly more in favour of the statement "The Australian government should legalize abortion" than were men—women very strongly agreed with the statement. Under nine different conditions (ranging from rape to simply not wanting children) women students were willing to allow abortions more readily than male respondents. However, despite this willingness to allow abortions and the strong belief that women will get abortions whether or not they are legal, general knowledge about abortion was extremely poor. On the average men were aware of only one method of abortion and women were aware of only two. However, this perhaps overstates the knowledge of abortion methods because often the statements listed were crude (e.g., "kick the girl in the stomach") and inaccurate. Coathangers were mentioned frequently, much more so than suction aspiration (despite Germaine Greer's frequent reference to it in her speeches during her recent visit to Australia), and so were a number of folk myths. No student listed menstrual extraction as a method (see *Canberra Times*, 17 May 1972, p.19) although it has been in use in the United States for some time. Of the males responding, 38% personally knew someone who had had an abortion compared to 46% of the female respondents. Most (90%) of those who knew someone who had had an abortion identified with no religion or as Protestants while the remaining 10% were Roman Catholic.

In short, although females were slightly better informed about abortion methods than were the males they still did not have accurate knowledge about which method was safest. (Where were they, Germaine?) Protestants tended to have poorer information than those who identified with no religion and Catholics tended to be least informed of all. Men were less liberal minded than women about when to permit abortions. And who make most of the laws in Australia?

Too Many Children

The students themselves came from families which averaged 3.5 children while their parents came from families which averaged 3.9 children (families of mothers) and 3.8 (families of fathers). Male respondents came from families with an average of 3.4 children and females came from families with an average of 3.7 children, which may support the idea that families which succeed in producing a male child stop having children sooner than families which have difficulty producing males.

SMARTIE

Although there is not enough room to give details of response patterns it is clear with respect to child-bearing that there is great misunderstanding of zero population growth (zpg) and what it means for Australia and the rest of the world. Much as those who are concerned about population growth might like it to be so, zpg does not mean that Australia's population size would remain at 13 million. As Professor Borrie so clearly explained in his address on 3 May, even with zpg birth rates immediately Australia would still achieve a population of around 18 million by the early 21st century because of the effects of age structure of the Australian population, marriage patterns, and child bearing patterns. Students are not alone in their naivete about the nature of zero population growth as has been clearly shown by politicians' statements during the past year and the calibre of mass media coverage of population growth issues. There is much to be done to educate the 'educated'.

Summary

Results of this student survey suggest that the full-time undergraduate at the ANU is sexually active, not very well informed about contraception techniques or abortion, intends to have 2.7 children on the average, and does not understand the nature of population growth. It would be interesting to know how their parents and teachers would score on the same questions.

The survey data suggest that if this level of knowledge is typical of Australian university undergraduates then we should not be at all surprised that Australia has a 12% out-of-wedlock birth rate (some people call them illegitimate). Furthermore, if this is the educated subset of the population then it should also not be surprising if those without university education know even less about contraception and abortion. It seems unlikely that people are going to become less inclined to indulge in sexual intercourse so it is perhaps time we in Australia joined the twentieth century with comprehensive sex education courses and national family planning services if we are truly concerned about the health of Australians.

Premarital intercourse is here to stay—so what are you going to do about it? There would seem to be a strong case for developing a booklet like "What every woman should know" to be given to every entering university student, male or female. (Probably such booklets should be given to all those entering high school.) Awareness of the information gap, like that shown in this survey, has in American universities led to the production of many student information booklets with titles like "How to have intercourse without getting screwed" (U. of Washington), "Sex and the Yale student", and "Sex is never an emergency". Perhaps the National Students Union has a project? ZPG groups in Australia will probably follow the pattern of American ZPG groups and find themselves needing to develop abortion referral services and contraceptive information campaigns. For something that has been with us for so long you would think our knowledge of sexuality and sexual behaviour could be better. How's your knowledge? Does it match your behavioural sophistication?

Table II shows the various numbers of children indicated by students in response to different questions. The first row shows the average number of children in the families of the respondents and the remaining rows show average numbers of children for specific items. So, we see that while both males and females give, on the average, 2.6 children as being the ideal number for families in Australia they think that 1.6 and 1.7 (male and female responses respectively) children on the average is the ideal number for families in underdeveloped countries. When it comes to the question of how many children they themselves intend to have the

TABLE I

Contraceptive use by sex, religion, and year at A.N.U.

All numbers are percentages

Contraceptive method	A: Sex*		B: Religion**			C: Year***			
	Males (N=53)	Females (N=68)	No religious preference (N=51)	Prot. (N=45)	R.Cath. (N=25)	1 (N=38)	2 (N=40)	3 (N=31)	4 (N=21)
Condom (french letter)	40	32	41	38	20	37	33	36	42
Diaphragm	8	4	6	4	8	8	-	6	18
Intra-uterine device (IUCD)	4	-	-	2	4	3	-	4	-
Oral contraceptives (Pill)	37	49	55	42	20	45	40	42	58
Rhythm	26	28	27	38	8	26	25	36	18
Withdrawal	42	29	31	45	24	42	28	32	42
Spermicidal foams/jellies	6	21	20	11	8	8	13	23	18
Abortion	9	4	10	4	4	5	8	10	-

* Percent by sex who report they or their partner used this method.
 ** Percent by religion who report they or their partner used this method.
 *** Percent by year at ANU who report they or their partner used this method.

TABLE II

Average number of children indicated for selected items

Item	Males (N=53)	Females (N=68)	Total Sample (N=121)
No. in students' own family	3.4	3.7	3.5
Ideal no. for Australian families	2.6	2.6	2.6
Ideal no. for families in underdeveloped countries	1.6	1.7	1.6
Students' intended no.	2.9	2.5	2.7
No. of children friends think is good	2.8	2.6	2.7
No. of children parents think is good	3.0	3.3	3.2
No. that would make family too small	1.0	1.0	1.0
No. that would make family too large	5.1	5.1	5.1

students responded with numbers that give, on the average, 2.9 children for males and 2.5 children for females — there appears to be some difference of opinion among the students about what is the proper number of children. (Could it be that males, because they do not in fact have the children, are more ready to produce them?) The other average numbers of children are self-explanatory and show the numbers of children for what students think their friends and parents think is good and what number of children would be too few and too many.

eli, ralph and ants

Jon Stephens

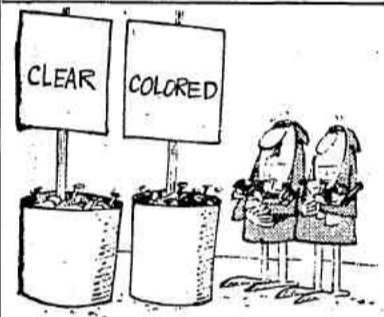
"Hey ralph, come an look over here". "What is it eli?" "Just come an look" "OK I'm looking, so what?" "What'dya see ralph" "What d'i see. Just see ants eli". "Righton, ants, good kid ralph. ants is what it is boys." "great, so what?" "So, count em". "I don't count ants, eli. Them i just don't count". "you're missing the point ralph". "Huh?" "Come on, ralph, what did ehrlich say about ants? Think, kid think" There is now a slight pause while ralph thinks. "listen while you're thinking ralph, stop polluting this page with capital letters. just think in lower case." "ok eli, but upper or lower case, i dont remember ehrlich saying anything about ants" "boy, ralph, are you dumb! zpg. zero population growth, that what he said." "sure he said it, eli, but i dont think he was referring to ants".

"sure he meant it to refer to ants, ralph", that what eli said as he opened a packet of smokes and casually threw the paper in the air and watched it float off into the smog. (if this is satire its pretty subtle). of course, he meant it to refer to ants. i mean ants have got just as much a duty as humans to keep the population growth down. if you dont believe me, just go and count an ant nest. do you know whats the trouble with ants, they breed like flies. if each ant family was able just to limit their tiny little sex lives a bit, and maybe have only one or two antlets a couple, all would be well. i dont know all that much about entymology (if that is the other word which means study of words i apologise to the o.e.d.), but it serves them right for polluting the language with such stupid words) and maybe ants are pretty promiscuous, and that why we've got so many ants. but thats only because they never had christianity or monogamy.

what i'm getting at here, is that if ants practiced zpg, there'd be less ants than there are now. don't bother trying, its difficult to refute that logic. you see the

less ants there are, the fewer of them there are available to cart off all those crumbs at picnics and waste that the humans drop. so sooner or later, all these crumbs would build up and take over all the space in the world and the crumbs would soon be running the world (with apologies to billy mcMahon and richard nixon). and finally at last, the humans would realise all the crap they were dropping, and might do something about it. i mean if god hadnt meant us to pollute he would never have given us garbage. look, whats so new about ehrlich. noah was way ahead of him. the animals came two by two, right. of course, he probably didn't want to have any difficulties on the ark either. i guess we have to assume that they were male and female. but can you assume the problems with having a menage a trois of elephants for example on an ark. the same applies to lions. with more lions (and tigers and leopards and cheetahs, for that matter) we'd either have to kill them off (AAP: Reuter London, WORLD GLUT ON TIGER SKIN RUGS) or increase the size and number of national parks, thereby taking up all the living space for humans, and turning them all into tourists on a life long camera safari. of course, its different with whites, you know.

most of them are pretty good about populating, really. they take a sensible attitude about it all. its different with the foreigners. they are different arent they. trouble is they've no sense of proportion. unlike the whites. the coloureds breed like rabbits (coloured rabbits of course) (AAP REUTER Johannesburg: WORLD GLUT ON COON SKIN RUGS?) Hardly. but its alright for the whites because they're more sophisticated arent they, better educated. blessed are the chic for they shall inherit the earth. who said that? quite right wasnt he. (Edith, the collector for "intrauterine devices for india" "contraceptives for china" and "loops for libya" is here. its a very good cause, shall we give



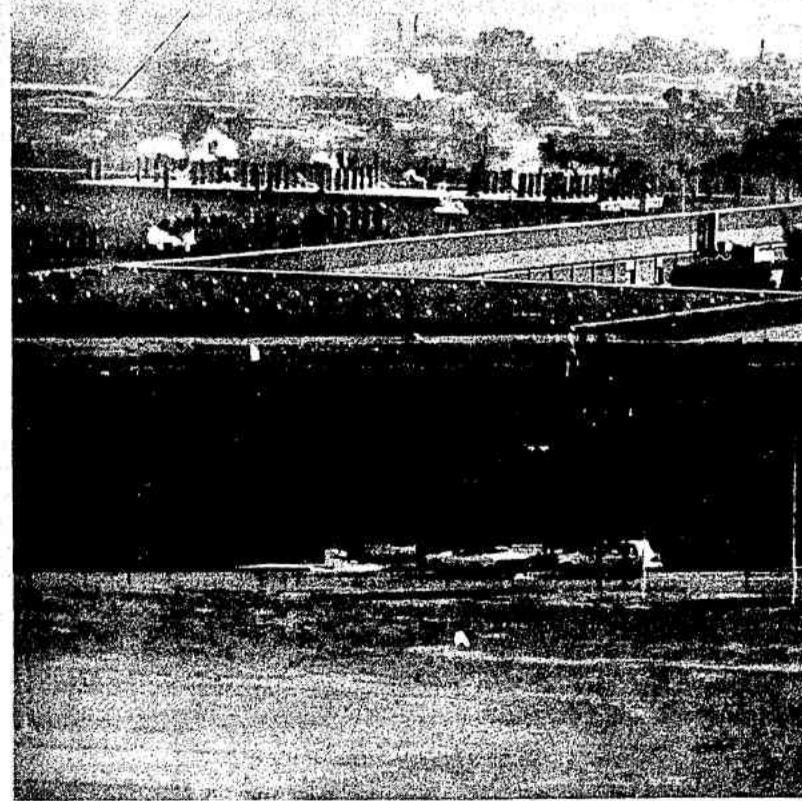
them 20 cents to stop the poor illiterate personages from doing harm to the world?)

no, you see the whites have a much more sensible attitude to population and procreation. that why they just dont need abortion law reform or family planning clinics or homosexual law reform or anything. of course, its different if you're catholic because they have special dispensation, and if you're a protestant, the only reason you have to keep up with the jones is if they happen to be welsh catholics

Well, ralph and eli, that brings us back to where you came in. what are we going to do about the ants. it seems the only solution. do you suppose tramping on them might help. we've got to do something. mind you, i'm against killing and violence myself, but how else can we get through to them. its up to us to do something cause no one else is. its our earth ralph and eli. its the only one we've got, isnt it. i dont know about you two but i want to have children (maximum two of course). i'd like to have something for them to look forward to. you know ralph and eli, its a great pity anyone ever invented politics. what does it give us but people in power who stand on their dignity and trample on humanity. human beings is a bit of a misnomer isnt it. beings would be better, cause there aint much human about them.

seems to me looking back at it all, that the worst pollution and environmental problem we have is people. the only really good thing you can say about them is that human beings are bio degradable and recyclable. see you back at the hive ralph and eli. stay away from the roses on the way back. the humans just sprayed them with insecticide.

ANU and the ENVIRONMENT



"Environment" is much in the news these days, with the UN Conference on the Human Environment now in session in Stockholm, but the word clearly means different things to different people. This was brought out in recent speeches by a social scientist, Professor Donnison, and a biologist, Sir Macfarlane Burnet. Donnison, the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies in London, was highly critical of those he called "prophets of doom", among whom he would include Burnet. Yet clearly these two men were talking about different "environments", and their perspectives in space and time were quite different. Donnison was concerned with present-day life in England, and saw a need for continued economic growth so that the pockets of poverty that remain in wealthy countries like England (and Australia) could be eliminated. Burnet, on the other hand, was concerned with the need for "global homeostasis", a need that stems from the projected effects on the future of mankind of present trends in global population growth, resource usage and pollution. The reason for his concern now is the great "lag" that is built into these global processes — the sins of the fathers (which is us) will be visited on unborn generations, if those sins are permitted.

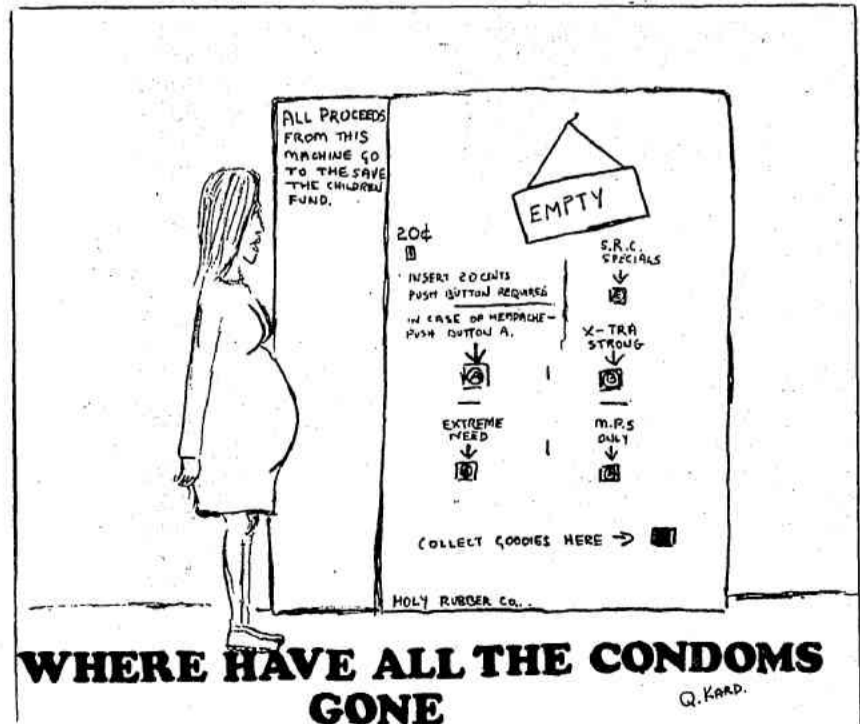
Of course Donnison and those like him who deplore the maldistribution of wealth, and demand the eradication of poverty from affluent countries, are right, if limited, in their outlook. So are the leaders of the underdeveloped countries who are oppressed by the widespread misery of their burgeoning populations. Donnison and many other economists see continuing rapid economic growth as a necessary prerequisite for closing the gaps between the rich and poor whether they be people or nations. Hence their castigation of those like Burnet who believe, with the Club of Rome, that there are "Limits to Growth". But exponential growth, that is, growth by compound interest, is an all-pervasive phenomenon in modern industrial societies. It is a recent development, at least at the present global "interest rates" of 2% for population and 7% for industrial development, and it is the continuation and extension of such rates that concerns those whom Donnison's "prophets of doom". Clearly, it can't go on. The earth is finite and there are limits to growth. The best short exposition that I know of the dilemma of modern man is an essay called "The Tragedy of the Commons" by Garrett Hardin. It was published in "Science" 1968, vol. 162, p.1243, and should be read by every student.

So much for a thumbnail overview. What are we doing about "environmental problems" in this university? Not much yet, for most Australians have only become conscious of environmental problems during the last five years and it takes time to establish new courses and institutions. We are now in the middle of a public lecture series on Society and the Environment, we have a Department of Environmental Biology in the Research School of Biological Sciences, and environmental problems are finding their way into courses and seminars in law, biology, economics and other subjects. But there is much more in the pipeline. At the level of research and graduate training the Australian Universities Commission is currently considering a proposal from the University to establish a "Centre for Natural Resources" — a substantial interdisciplinary centre whose role might be better expressed by a name like the "Centre for Environmental and Resource Studies". If it gets the blessing of the Commission, this Centre will be established next year.

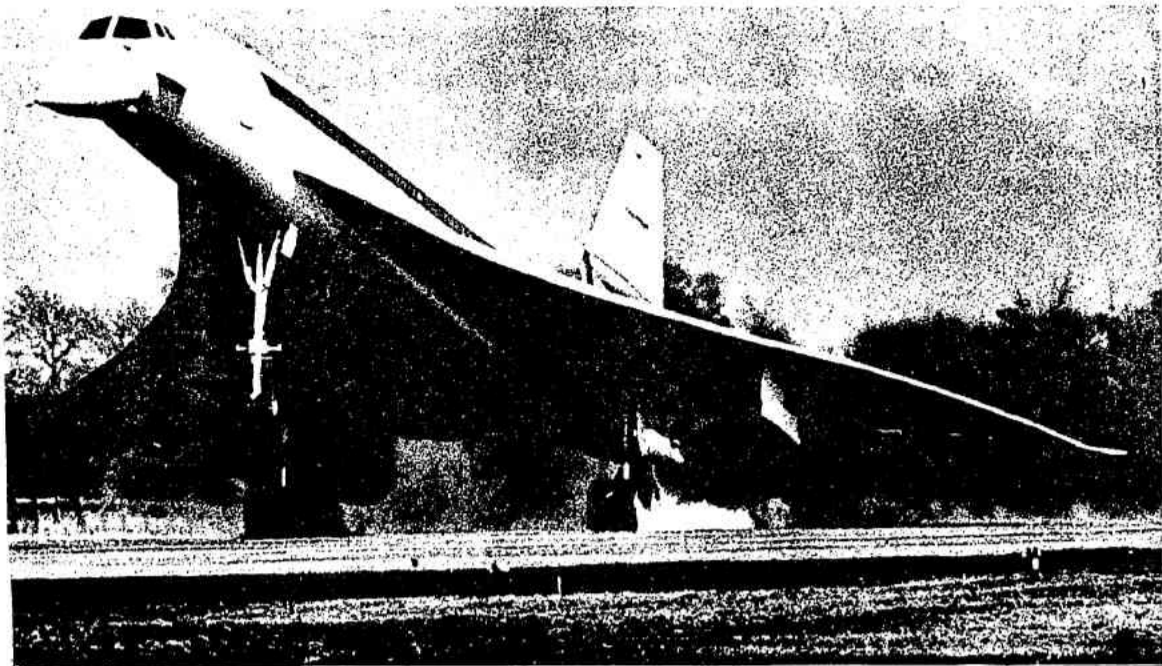
At the undergraduate level, readers of Woroni will be aware of Dr Boyden's interest in developing a program of lectures on human studies, in an environmental context. They will be heartened to hear that in spite of the great difficulties of introducing "unscheduled" new courses in the School of General Studies, there is now good reason to expect that a new interfaculty "Study of Man" program will be launched next year, with a central core of full-year subjects in first, second and third years, open to suitable students doing either Arts or Science degrees. The Departments of Zoology and Psychology run the first year course, Human Biology AO2. The second and third year courses, called "Human Ecology" and "Human Adaptability" respectively, will be directly concerned with society and the environment. Four faculties of the School of General Studies have already approved semester courses on environmental subjects which will parallel this central core.

If the Human Studies Program is started next year, students who participate will have to thank many members of the University who have made it possible, especially the enthusiasm of the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Boyden, the goodwill of the JCSMR (which has made Dr Boyden's services available for this work for a period of three years, from 1973 to 1975) and the interest of all departments in the Faculties of Arts and Science, for without their support and assistance no new course could be launched.

Frank Fenner, Director, John Curtin School of Medical Research.



BAN THE BOOM BAN THE BOOM



Concorde is scheduled to make a publicity flight to Melbourne and Sydney in mid-June, in order to impress Australians enough for Qantas to take up its options on 4 planes. If we cannot stop Concorde from coming at all, we must prevent this flight from being a success.

Reasons why Concorde should be stopped.

1. Airport Noise — The landing and take-off noise is exhorbitant. The manufacturers quote the noise energy produced by Concorde as 8 times that of a Boeing 747, and twice the maximum allowable limit at airports in the USA. Experts are dubious of these figures as production models of Concorde have not been tested as yet and are longer and heavier than the prototypes. It is probable that the actual noise energy produced by Concorde will be 30 times that of a 747; and could not be reduced without cutting the engine thrust to unacceptable levels.

2. Airport Pollution — The following report appeared in "The Guardian" 15/1/72: "The 1st gathering of all 3 completed Concorde at Fairford last week turned into a choking demonstration of the prospect facing civil airports. At Fairford the French and British prototypes 001 and 002, took off and landed within 5 minutes of each other, and left a covering of smoke and fumes that was evident 15 minutes later. Spectators received their 1st lesson about the effect of the fumes as 002 pulled away from its stand to prepare for take off. Suddenly about 100 people were coughing." The British Aircraft Corporation expects over 400 Concorde flights per week out of Melbourne and Sydney.

3. Sonic Boom — This is one of the most disturbing effects of Concorde, which cannot operate at Subsonic speeds for significant lengths of time, due to high fuel consumptions and very limited fuel reserve; thus making sub-sonic flying over land extremely uneconomic. It is estimated that on a trans-Atlantic flight, flying supersonically only over the ocean, Concorde would still boom 4,000 people. The sonic boom occurs right along the entire flight path of the aircraft, whilst it is flying at supersonic speeds. When the plane is flying at its normal cruising height of 60,000 to 65,000 feet the width of the boom path is about 50 miles. This means that anyone within 25 miles of a point where the Concorde would fly overhead at supersonic speed would be subjected to the boom. The sonic boom is a very loud and very startling noise and the boom produced by Concorde is much greater than that produced by military aircraft because of its greater length and weight.

The sonic boom produced by the Concorde is equivalent to an overpressure of 2.0lb/sq.ft. Tests have shown that the maximum acceptable overpressure for human beings is 0.1lb/sq.ft. This is one twentieth the overpressure of Concorde.

The boom of Concorde is unacceptable to human beings but our government is planning to allow supersonic flight from Cobar to Broome and among other things 30,000 square miles of Reserves for Aborigines will be shattered by the boom.

The following countries have banned or are planning to ban supersonic flight over their territory: USA, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Ireland, Canada, Bermuda and Great Britain.

4. Atmospheric effects — The effect of supersonic flight in the upper atmosphere has been carefully examined by a committee of the Australian Academy of Sciences. This report has been widely mentioned in the press as being proof that the Concorde is unlikely to damage the environment. However the terms of reference of the committee specifically excluded noise and the sonic boom.

The committee concluded that it did not expect any significant adverse climatic effects to derive from supersonic aircraft, however it said that this possibility could not be dismissed. The committee also said:-

"In view of the complexity of the general circulation of the atmosphere, our uncertainty of the nature and amounts of minor components, and our ignorance of the many chemical reactions in the stratosphere, it is not possible to say for certain, or even with strong assurance, whether harmful or beneficial climatic changes would eventually result from the degree or stratospheric flying projected 15 years hence."

In other words the committee did not really know what effects supersonic flight will have on the upper atmosphere. Do we stop Concorde now or wait and see whether it harms the world we have to live in.

The most significant effects Concorde could have on the upper atmosphere are:-
1. increase in stratospheric fire suspensions, solid and liquid, and their associated physical and chemical effects.
2. increase in ultraviolet radiation due to reaction of ozone with water vapour and nitrogen oxides.

5. Our natural resources and Concorde — The Concorde uses between two and three times as much fuel per passenger mile as do subsonic aircraft. If, as planned, there are 300 Concorde flying by 1980 then these will use about 5% of the worlds annual oil consumption, hence speeding the depletion of one of our most valuable natural resources. This percentage will be much greater if the Soviet T U - 144, which is at the same stage of development as Concorde, and the Boeing 3T which has been temporarily shelved, are flying in significant numbers.

The Boeing plane will be made from titanium meaning a large rise in the demand for this metal, and one of the world's major sources are the beaches of Queensland and Northern N.S.W.

Animal-human encounter group sessions to increase rapport between pets and owners. Quadrupeds preferred and definitely no fish. Mon-Fri: 7.30-9.30 Information — Psychology Dept.

6. The Economics of Concorde — Over 2,000 million dollars has already been spent on the development of Concorde. It is estimated that each production model will cost between 25 and 30 million dollars, and this will still be below the production cost. The planes will also be extremely uneconomic to run the fares being three times that charged on subsonic flights and the fares on subsonic flights being increased to make up the loss that still would be incurred. All air travellers will be subsidising the few politicians and wealthy businessmen who just want to get somewhere a little faster.

Senior airline officials from BOAC, Pan American and American Airlines have all cast serious doubts on the economic viability of Concorde. The only reason B.O.A.C. has agreed to take up its options on eight Concorde is because the British government has undertaken to compensate the airline for the losses it will make.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to: Captain Ritchie, Qantas Airways, 70 Hunter Street, Sydney. Senator Cotton, Minister for Civil Aviation, — and join in the proposed demonstrations to the Department of Civil Aviation and Qantas in the city, and at the airport if and when Concorde arrives.

Tim Hughes.



"... nose enriched with Strontium 90 ..."

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POISON not to be taken

HEALTH ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE POLLUTION - Dr. T. Ealey, Monash Uni.

Although people are not gasping to death in the gutters of our cities we can definitely conclude that urban air pollution makes some people more sick more often and hastens their death. The pollutants mentioned below cause this by acting either together or separately on different types of people.

Noise

Constant loud traffic sounds cause irritability, tension and fatigue. Truck drivers exposed to over 85 dB could require hearing aids after 25 years. Noise can affect blood pressure and vision. Ten minutes exposure to over 90dB impairs ability to judge distance. People inside vehicles may be dangled and also drive badly at noise levels often found in cars and trucks.

Lead

Used to increase octane rating in petrol, claimed not to be a health hazard, although a known poison. Will be phased out soon because it will poison catalysts used to reduce pollution. Not used in USSR petrol.

City people may absorb 20-80 micrograms/day giving blood levels of 15-40 micrograms/100 ml. Over 36 micrograms/100 ml may cause mental retardation in children. Some city children average 30 micrograms/100 ml. Some traffic police have near toxic blood levels. City pigeons have 10 times the amount found in country pigeons.

Roadside grass may contain 700 p.p.m. One helping of cabbage could increase blood level by 20 micrograms/100 ml. and lead is cumulative.

Hydrocarbons

Many organic chemicals in petrol. Some not completely burnt in inefficient engines. Can cause cancer in experimental animals, includes benzo-(a)-pyrene a known carcinogen. If a lung cancer cause not in same class as smoking.

Nevertheless, high enough in cities to cause drowsiness and headaches leading to accidents.

A principle ingredient of photochemical smog (Note - benzo-(a)-pyrene also occurs in burnt steak and toast and is generally detoxified by mammalian enzyme systems)

Carbon Monoxide

Produced by "cool", badly tuned engines starved of oxygen. Combines with haemoglobin in blood thus preventing oxygen carrying capacity of red corpuscles.

Cigarette smoker inhales 30 p.p.m. leading to 5% CO Hb L. Heavy Traffic, often produces 55 p.p.m.

Slow or jammed traffic may produce over 300 p.p.m. 1-2% COHb causes slower mental processes and reaction times leading to more accidents. 5-10% COHb causes drowsiness, headache, hearts must pump faster, diseased hearts thus strained.

Persons with anaemic, cardiac or respiratory problems should not be exposed to a base level of even 5 p.p.m.

Oxides of Nitrogen

Produced by more efficient "hot" engines with temps. over 3000°C which reduce emissions of hydrocarbons and CO.

Nitric oxide is relatively harmless and colorless

Nitrogen dioxide is highly poisonous and whisky brown.

High industrial concentrations destroy living cells, enlarge living blood vessels, produce fluid in lungs. Peak urban values approach minimum urban standard of 2 p.p.m. Growth of tomato plants is reduced 30% by 1 p.p.m. in air.

Photochemical Smog:

Sunlight acts on nitrogen dioxide plus unburnt hydrocarbons to produce ozone. Peroxyacetylinitrate (P.A.N.)



HUW PRICE
INCOGNITO

Picture: A tragic case of Terminal Dementia schizoid tendencies, and evidence of terminal insanity. Note highly irregular bowel movements,

SCHIZOPHRENIC DYSENTRY WARNING

Terminal Dementia
Take all Precautions

The Student Health Service is alarmed at a recent rise in the number of cases of Terminal Dementia appearing on campus. It is important that you should be able to recognise the disease in its early stages and should seek medical advice if you suspect infections. This is a notifiable disease. Look out for the following symptoms:

PRECAUTIONS

- 1) Remove excess body hair
- 2) Avoid known self abusers
- 3) Avoid known sources of infection; Sullivans Creek, Union Refectory, etc.

- 1) Primary Stage: 10 days-2 weeks after infection. Loss of concentration, irregular bowel movements, peristalsis and excessive growth of body hair.
- 2) Secondary Stage: 4-6 weeks after infection. Acute reddening of the anal sphincter, rapid increase in bowel movements, erratic sexual urges, accompanied by growth of the male organ.
- 3) Tertiary stage 3-5 years after infection. Acute schizophrenia, highly irregular bowel movements, terminal insanity.

Ozone

A powerful oxidiser, attacks rubber, etc. Is an irritant, impairs vision, depresses body temp. Normal levels .02 p.p.m., bad smog over 0.5 p.p.m. Probably exceeds 1.0 p.p.m sometimes; this is threshold for direct attack. In plants - attacks palisade tissues in leaves, causes die back of ponderosa pines near L.A.

BLACKENED SYPHILITICS

P.A.N. and N oxides and acrolein and formal - irritates eyes, nose causes coughing, headache. Emphysema (fastest growing cause of death in U.S.) is directly related to smog.

In plants - enters through stomates; collapses spongy mesophyll cells, leaving air spaces and silver spots. Leaves fall so less production, slower growth or death. Orange orchards moved from L.A.

\$8 million worth of food plants killed in California

\$18 million worth of food plants killed on Atlantic Sea Board

Smog even decays statues making them blackened, leprous, syphilitics! Fortunately it does not produce these symptoms in humans, but it can affect children, the aged and other susceptible groups.

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Nixon, speaking against abortion law reform: "One of the foundation stones of our society and civilization is the profound belief that human life, all human life, is a precious commodity - not to be taken without the gravest of causes".

FOUL WATER

A DAMMING PROBLEM

Environment and ecology are two words which have leapt into the common vocabulary in recent years. No upstanding Federal Minister ever makes a speech these days without using these words frequently. The Minister for the Environment, Howson is at present in Stockholm at the U.N. Conference and pedalling round on a push-bike to avoid polluting the pure Swedish air.

But apart from the incredible amount of verbal pollution being spread like a thick scum through the mass media, what in fact is actually being done in the area of environmental conservation in Australia?

Canberra is Australia's National Capital City and has been designed as a prestige symbol. However there is a major chemical pollution problem threatening the lake due to zinc pollution in the Molonglo River which comes from mine water and spoil at Captain's Flat. Mining for copper, lead and zinc began at Captain's Flat in 1882 activities being fairly restricted until 1938. In 1938 the Lake George Mining Company began full-scale operations and these were continued uninterrupted until the mine was finally abandoned in 1962.

Prior to nineteen thirty-eight the Molonglo River from Captain's Flat down was reputed to be a good trout stream. However subsequent to a slimes dump, used for the disposal of waste material from the treatment plant at the mine, bursting its banks on 2 August 1939, trout and other fish were virtually unknown in the river between Captain's Flat and Queanbeyan.

Weatherly et al. (1967) did a comprehensive survey of Zinc pollution in the Molonglo River in 1963 and found that this was mainly due to ionic zinc in toxic concentrations. The concentration of ionic zinc gradually drops from Captain's flat down to Queanbeyan and drops very sharply below the junction of the Queanbeyan River with the Molonglo. This drop below the junction is due to a dilution factor of 6.

Now when the new dam about five miles up from Wickersloe Lane is built on the Queanbeyan River to provide Canberra with an alternate water supply then this dilution factor will be minimised.

Therefore any heavy localised rain in the Molonglo catchment area will possibly carry ionized zinc into the lake causing havoc among the lake's fish population. However this may be a good thing as it could make people take notice of this insidious pollution problem.

For even without the dam more and more non-ionic zinc is being precipitated into the lake sediment and in the long term this will prove as serious as the more toxic ionic zinc. Indeed the new dam will probably accentuate this process and eventually one may expect the total eradication of most desirable flora and fauna from Lake Burley Griffin.



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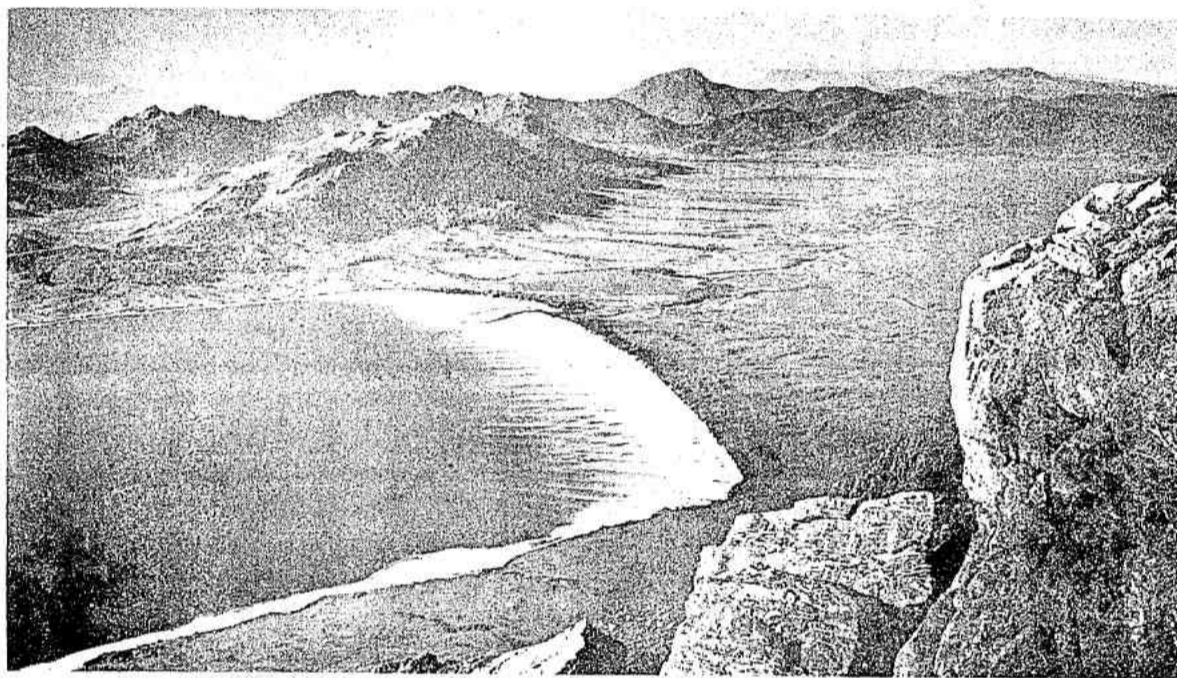
BETTER LAKE THAN NEVER

"CAN LAKE PEDDER STILL BE SAVED"?

The campaign to save Lake Pedder is believed to have suffered a body blow by the poor polling of the United Tasmania Group candidates in the Tasmanian elections. The Tasmanian elections offered a unique opportunity to gain a "balance of power" in the State Parliament and to force, by one means or another, the reprieve of Pedder.

First of all, the effects of these elections and the effect of the United Tasmania Group cannot be under-rated in the way which the National Press has under-rated them. It is necessary to consider the following before discussing the UTG campaign out of hand.

1. The UTG was wholly formed only three weeks prior to the elections
2. They were composed of a most unlikely combination of candidates ranging from disenchanted liberals, an ex-ALP Minister and former agent-general to London, through to a recent student leader and totally naive members of the public.



3. That in the two Southern electorates of Franklin and Denison, where the major force of the campaign was felt, nearly 8% of the electorates vote went to U.T.G.. This is higher than that gained by the DLP machine over months of campaigns with a permanent head with the exception of the Senate.
4. The Tasmanian Press have been totally incooperative throughout the campaign. This including quite bias coverage against UTG by the ABC.
5. That the figure of 4% of the vote claimed for the UTG by the National Press was fallacious in that the UTG votes were averaged over all electorates, including WILMOT, in which UTG did not field candidates.
6. Ron Brown, UTG candidate in Franklin, only just missed a seat.

Given all of these factors, the showing by the UTG as the first ever Conservation based group was nowhere near as disastrous as it has been made out to be. Indeed, it is probably very encouraging for mainland elections, given that the Tasmanian electorate are probably the most conservative, next to Queensland, in Australia.

However, the pertinent question is what action can now be taken to save the Lake. Is it doomed to extinction along with 18 native species, and one the last remaining wilderness areas in the world.

Of the actions planned at this moment, many are clearly able to prolong the life of the Lake, but perhaps one or even more are capable of having the Lake saved and preserved in perpetuity.

The most novel of activities is being undertaken by the Lake Pedder Action Committee, Victoria. They have been maintaining a vigil on the Lakes shores for months already. They have erected a monument of Truganinni, the last of the

Tasmanian Aborigines (full blood) who died in 1876. The Lake Pedder Action Committee has aptly drawn the analogy between the genocide perpetrated against Tasmanian Aborigines by the colonial forefathers, and the ecocide now being perpetrated against Lake Pedder and the total Tasmanian environment.

It is sad to reflect on the flow of the obliteration mentality through generations of Tasmanian parliamentarians. Will they ever learn?

The Lake Pedder Action Committee believes that the vigil will focus ever increasing attention on the Lake as it subsides beneath the waters of the larger Lake Pedder, that of the Hydro-Electricity Commission's making. This will mean that the LPAC people will be sleeping in trees in the next few months if the water continues to rise.

The Victorians are cooperating with the Australian Union of Students environment people to circulate literature, to compile books and pamphlets and send letters and delegations to MP's. It is clear that the most activity on saving

Pedder is coming from AUS and the LPAC in Victoria, who are vigorously supported by numerous other groups when support is needed.

Believe it or not, the chance of influencing the Federal Parliament on Pedder seems to be the most realistic and long term one offering. It is almost certain now that the ALP will win enough seats at the next Federal elections to capture power and to form a strong Government. The issue of saving Pedder is brewing under the surface in the Federal lobbies. Many ALP MP's openly and dogmatically support Pedder, and others apathetically say that it's not worth the money, time and effort.

The sad irony is that the Federal ALP are almost through with approving a very exciting radical environmental policy. Indeed, Tom Uren, the future minister for the environment of the ALP is strong and extremely enlightened. But what will be the use of such excellent policies if they cannot implement them even in Labour controlled States?

Mr. Reece, the returned ALP Premier of Tasmania said when his party's victory was clear that he "had sympathy for those who want to save Lake Pedder, but this was not economically practicable".

I do not for one moment believe that from his point of view if he were offered the money he would save Pedder. Unfortunately, Electric Eric has a lot of pride stacked behind the successful completion of the total Gordon River scheme. He would probably still have to be intimidated to some extent before he would accept finance. Again all such negotiation between Federal lobbies who might approve \$10 million in grants for Pedder, and Tasmania's State ALP lobbies (i.e. Reece) would be very secret. In this case, Reece would be able to be as stubborn as he always is, and hence his public statements could not be used against him.

The chances of getting a commitment from this present Government, are even more slim. McMahon cannot make up his mind on anything, let alone Pedder. It is highly unlikely that he will go out of his way to see a pro-Pedder delegation, despite consistent attempts by Pedder supporters to form such a delegation.

The other main form of action being militant action does not now seem as attractive as it did in the past month. Blowing up the dam, causing some structural weakness could possibly be counter-productive. The Tasmanian people have now voted in their own minds to drown Pedder. If the dam is held off by radical action, there could be even greater determination by the anti-environment fuck-wits to flood Pedder and get it over and done with. Whereas at this point of time, one feels sure that there is a certain feeling of guilt which may be able to be exploited. This assessment could be wrong. Far be it from me to determine whether militancy in this situation would be counterproductive for if it did occur in some form, I believe that it would be

totally legitimate as an expression of frustration and futility in the acknowledgment that man is not capable of surviving through environmental insanity.

For all concerned, Pedder has become a symbol. For the Industrialists it is a symbol of their unhampered ravaging of natural reserves; of continued legality for manmade environmental destruction. For the conservationists, it is the focal point, the testing ground, for the innumerable conservation issues already in existence, of a similar kind which are likely to proliferate in the future. For them a victory at Lake Pedder over governmental incompetence and insidious Public Service bureaucracy will provide real hope for change — for survival. The politicians have cynically accepted a victory by believing that UTG was a failure, but that is not really true and some of them know that while not being prepared to admit it openly. This is why for instance, Pedder can still be won politically.

The symbolism is futuristic, for the fight if won or lost, will be an excellent indication of the rate at which change can be wrought for conservation. The students are the most enthusiastic. They, as part of the future scene (hopefully, there will be one) have a vested interest. This fight is not lost, it must be made an issue in every corner of the land. Pedder will not itself be dead until it is underwater for a month or so.

Send in money to keep the fight going. The more you do that and the more resources we have to utilise for the campaign, the more legitimate will be the political decision to save Pedder. In every sense it rests on your shoulders and it is a lot more than one beautiful lake, it is a nation's state of mind that is at stake.

Ken Newcombe
President, AUS

A rolling smog gathers no moss

LICHENS AND LIVERWORTS: An Index of Atmospheric Pollution.
by Dr. H.J.Hewson.

Man has become responsible for concentrated pockets (cities) and lines (transport routes) of atmospheric pollution. Correlated with these pockets and lines of atmospheric pollution there are observable alterations in plant growth. In particular there are observable alterations in the lichen and bryophyte (liverworts and mosses) populations.

Among the factors effecting this alteration are the following

- i) Cities tend to have lower humidity and higher temperature than attained prior to their presence. Hence there is a tendency towards desiccation of the plants through this altered factor in the micro-climate.
- ii) Abnormal concentrations of foreign gases in the atmosphere tend to occur (in particular sulphur dioxide.) Sulphur dioxide is involved in a reaction which converts chlorophyll a into a different light receptor, (phaeophytin a). Following this the cells plasmolyse and die and hence so do the plants.
- iii) Increased haze, reduced light intensity and reduced photosynthetic rate tends to occur and the result is reduced growth rate.
- iv) Increased dust cover on the surface of plants increases opacity and consequently reduces photosynthetic rate and the result is reduced growth rate.
- v) Lichens especially are unable to excrete toxic substances. Moreover their lichen acids act as chelating agents and thus they have an efficient mechanism for accumulating toxic substances. Hence they have an Achilles Heel relative to atmospheric pollution.

The observable alteration in plant growth is a complex of species disappearance, altered coverage on trees, rocks etc., and altered frequency of occurrence.

There parameters together with known tolerance to specific pollutants for any given species of Lichen or Liverwort can be expressed quantitatively and hence an Index of Atmospheric Pollution is available.

Le Blanc and De Sloover (1970) have described a simple method of mapping the long range effect of air pollution using sensitivity of Lichens and Liverworts in Montreal. In this way isopolls indicating limits of comparable pollution can be defined quite precisely. Moreover, isopoll shift can be observed and steps taken to arrest this shift. It seems to me that attempts should be made NOW in Australian cities and around other potential sources of deleterious atmospheric pollution to define the isopolls of Lichen sensitivity and perhaps arrest the spread of pollution before it is too late.

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SEATO — THE ADULTERATED TREATY

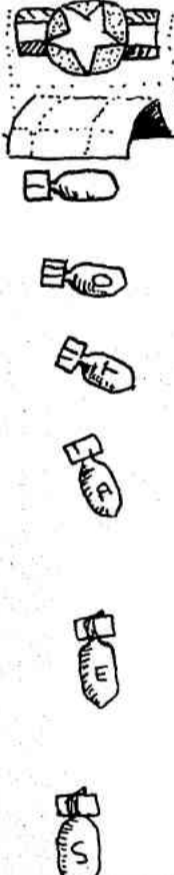
by Claude Baxter.

John Foster Dulles said that, "The purpose of SEATO was to give our President the legal authority to intervene in Indo-China". This comment by the man who was U.S. Secretary of State at the time, epitomises the prevalent attitude of patronisation towards South East Asia at the time of the treaty's conception.

Following the French defeat in Indo-China the treaty was quickly instigated to fill the political vacuum. On September 8, 1954, the South East Asian Collective Defence Treaty (or SEATO) was signed in Manila by Australia, U.S., France, N.Z., U.K. Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. It was interesting that only two of these countries geographically belong in S.E. Asia.

The Philippines regime, led by Marcos, is under considerable threat by an indigenous liberation movement and is exemplary of corruption and intrigue. Thailand has a military dictatorship which regularly suspends the authority of its democratic government, and is an important strategic base for U.S. militarism.

All the other signatories have economic or political interests in the region. They adopted Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam as Protocol states, even though they were not signatories, as a means to intervention. Vietnam is the major area of the treaty's contention, and as such, it must be studied in detail.



The Geneva Cease-fire Agreement of 1954 specified that all troops should be withdrawn to their respective zones. It was not intended as a political settlement, but purely a military truce until an election could be held in July 1956.

Nobody could seriously dispute that the Communists would not have won these elections had they been held, but Dulles promised that the south would not be handed over to the Communists. This, in the light of SEATO publications, which are hysterically anti-Communist, set the scene for the prosecution of the treaty and a long military intervention. The signatories, whilst acclaiming allegiance to democracy, were not going to let Vietnam become a united Communist state, even though the people seemed to want it. [The U.S. had appended the treaty with the comment that it would "apply only to Communist aggression".]

The treaty also stated that "No action on the territory of any designated country may be taken by the SEATO countries except at the invitation, or with the consent, of the government of that country". Has proof of such an agreement ever been shown to the public? Of course not, it never existed.

The U.S. lied, deceived and connived to get into Vietnam in order to challenge Communism, and to protect its expand-

ing economic empire. It had no intention whatsoever, of allowing democratic elections, and found no excuse, in the form of Communist violence before the 1956 elections, to make a just intervention. The SEATO treaty is the most pernicious piece of political blackmail ever used. The treaty's one notable facet is that it has been instrumental in the death of over 3,000,000 Vietnamese.

Its fraudulence and hypocrisy is unsurpassed and as such we call for mass demonstrations against this treaty, which will use our parliament as a conference hall on June 27 - 28. Display your anger and join the demonstrations and help ensure that this treaty is never again degraded to the murderous tool it is.

DID YOU SUPPORT
THE
VIETNAM WAR



think a little
next time



JACKSON

School for teachers has been a rewarding experience, but school for pupils has been a failure experience - according to Dr Brian Jackson.

Dr Jackson, an educationist from Cambridge University, was speaking to an audience of 250 people at Copland Lecture Theatre last Thursday night.

The last 100 years of state school history in England was in fact spent with middle class "missionaries" setting up medieval castles amongst the populace to put a few kids on the educational escalator to affluent middle class life. Teachers got a thrill from kids looking up to them, but all most students learnt was that teachers are stupid, Dr Jackson said. But there are rumblings of change in the system over which he is optimistic.

Firstly, the politicians, administrators and teachers no longer monopolise the debate on education. People are now considering the point of view of the consumer - the parents, students and workers. In this way the mystery about education is being demolished. Education is being taken to where the people are.

Secondly education is becoming commonplace. This is exemplified in England's Open University, where people can tune in on their television and radio sets to lectures on almost anything. Education is there in the kitchen.

And thirdly schools are to be taken to their own communities. On this subject Dr Jackson emphasised that expenditure of huge amounts of money is unnecessary, and in fact can be detrimental.

He suggested that a group of teachers should be assigned to number of schools in a community, not to teach kids, but to meet people. They should visit every pub or other common meeting place and get to know as many people as possible. By teaching the kids things that are relevant to their own world, it is not money that is needed, but knowledge of the kids' community and the resources available within it.

The idea that education should be relevant to the community the kids live in, is not new. But it is new to see that it can be done, and indeed is being done in some places, and that money is not a major criterion.

This lecture by Dr Jackson was of great interest. The audience was made up of students and a large number of teachers.

It is hoped that there will be follow-up lectures by other educationists later in the year.

Andrew Podger

Thus both the socialist idea of more for the workers and the capitalist reality of more for the strong are threatened by conservation of resources. Only a radical change in the mood of the electorate or a real crisis can override these considerations. Until then, the hard realities of survival in the political arena must prevail.

Joanne Langenberg.

ECOLOGICAL HYPOCRISY

In the context of the current political groupings in Australia, there seems to be little future for a policy of restrained economic growth with a view to conserving resources. Until the situation reaches crisis point, the two major political groups are equally unlikely to embrace such a policy. Both have inbuilt philosophical and structural features which would force them to reject a large-scale rethinking of economic aims.

Both the ALP and the Lib/CP coalition have campaigned with varying degrees of success on policies of accelerating economic growth. The Australian electorate is oriented to expecting ever increasing economic growth, of which they (theoretically) get a share. It is most unlikely that if one party promised growth and the other conservation of resources, the electorate would suddenly be seized with a desire to sacrifice material wealth for a cause which the other side tells them is exaggerated anyway. Until the crisis is actually upon us in a way that can be felt by the average citizen, it is not likely that either party would

commit such certain political suicide. Both are trapped by a monster of their own making.

An examination of the separate features of each party shows that each is also limited by its own particular, characteristics.

The ALP derives most of its support from a solid base of industrial workers and unions; These groups would oppose any restraint on economic growth which might cause unemployment. They would also strongly resist any move which might conflict with their aim of raising the living standards of workers.

The strong Catholic influence in the ALP would impede the implementation of Zero Population Growth, through its opposition to abortion law reform and even, in some cases, to contraception. Economic restraints unaccompanied by population restraints are obviously meaningless and even disastrous.

Apart from the influence of the unions, the stated ALP aim of increasing social welfare provisions would quite possibly be impeded by an economy structured to conserve resources rather than to use them up at breakneck speed for maximum

profit. It would place limitations on the actual amount of money available for all purposes, and this would have to include social welfare. Such a proposal would create a tremendous amount of conflict.

The Lib/CP coalition is also hide-bound, although for different reasons.

The strong link between wealthy business interests and the Liberal Party would prevent it from adopting a policy which would affect profit margins. This, added to the philosophical abhorrence of placing restraints on private enterprise, would be the main obstacle to any form of restricted economic growth. The laissezfaire approach of the party to most problems points to a policy of "wait and see" until the issue can no longer be avoided.

The Country Party would resist any interruption of economic growth which might lower or stabilize demand levels. The survival of Australian rural production depends on expansion of this demand, as production increases and prices drop. Also it would oppose any policy which might jeopardize the money and sympathy available for subsidies.

more heartache

Comrades All

In the previous issue of Woroni, Claude Baxter and Ian Green stated that they would refuse to comply with the National Service Act when they become "eligible" to register in July. In response to that statement, and in contradiction of Greenwood's apparent conviction that attempts to gaoil such persons as Steve Padgham will effectively silence the draft resisters movement, we, the undersigned, state that we will refuse to register in July. We urge all others who have already failed to register, or will do so in July, to make their stand public.

Unconscriptably
Henry Higgs A.N.U.DRU
David Ross A.N.U. DRU
Ron Jackson A.N.U. DRU.
Paul Wecker Gouldern DRU.

A BAD DAY

It rains blood,
gutters cry in the street,
they fornicate with the new car,
which level are you on?
the television weeps blackness,
flowers are burnt in the radiator,
it rains. I weep.

heaven is a fairy floss,
hell the slashed sick penis.
I listen for atonement
to their humanity turned into chrome
of unreal destitution
and slowly rise
meditating for take-off
above the small town stench, the misery of affluence
the blood of the rain clouds, the icy-popped graduate,
it rains blood. it rains urine.

DRAUGHT RESISTER No. 11,001
Paul Kauffman.

Brothers and Sisters

At the moment, Steve Padgham, Bob Brittan, Nick Richardson, Alan Gould, Simon Cook and ten others in the ACT are bearing the social responsibility and legal consequences of the illegitimacy of the N.S. Act. This is not and must not be seen as such a narrow issue. It is our duty, all of us, to bring the diverse reasons for their respective stands before the public. We must do the same for those who will join them in July.

As such, the Canberra Draft Resistance Movement has already attracted strong support from the Trades and Labor Council. [On Wednesday June 7, the TLC voted unanimous support for the DRU and granted \$50 financial aid. TLC Secretary spoke at the demonstration outside the Law Courts on Friday]. An intensive campaign will shortly be carried out on ACT building sites, through the patronage of the TLC. An education campaign has also begun in the high schools, with initial indications of great support.

In our endeavours to broaden community support, it has been noted that there has been a lack of female support, possible due to the notion that the draft-resistance issue is irrelevant to women. Women's Lib. activists are sympathetic and have shown strong support. Apart from these women, many seem incredibly apathetic as regards the crucial socio-political aspects of the world we live in. For God's sake - if you don't want to spend the rest of your down-trodden lives in a male society, remove yourselves from a sitting position and do something. The Women's Liberation Movement can be a potent force, so help them.

Please ask yourselves what the future of our present system holds for you. Continuing male dominance? The struggle is just as much yours as ours; this means the struggle against National Service as well.

Claude Baxter. DRU.
PS. Steve's case could cost \$500+ so
Please Help Financially.

N.B. The A.N.U. DRU disassociates itself from this seditious bullshit! →
Signed. S.P., C.B., R.B., D.W.

Current listing of A.C.T. Open Draft Resisters:

Stephen Padgham
Alan Gould
Jack Waterford
Bob Brittan
Nick Richardson
Simon Cook
David Wright
Dave Bissett
Renfrey Clarke
Bryan Havenhand
Bill Whelen
Tom Parvey
David Jones
Paul Kauffman
Tom Rummery
Total 15

(N.B. At time of Greenwood speech in Copland, May 3, Figure was 10).



"Most of them are on filthy drugs which rot their minds, you know. They won't be able to last out much longer."

CONSCRIPTION

During the Seminar on Friday the 9th many people accused the government of hypocrisy or cynicism in its attitude to conscription but they (the government) are looking at the world situation from a different angle from us. They primarily want to protect Australia's interest by which they mean the interests of the capitalist social structure. You've all heard the slogan "what is good for General Motors is good for America". People really believe that and they are the people who rule us.

Conscription is used as it is the cheapest way for the capitalist to get people to fight for their (the capitalists) interests not for any cynical reason, but because they see their interests as the community's interest. The arguments that say that conscription is more expensive than recruiting a volunteer army just don't hold. To keep a volunteer army at the present size salaries would have to be increased the term of service increased to five years, thus reducing the number of men trained. So the present scheme is cheaper and it also has the advantage that it trains a larger group of men ready to be called up for fight whenever any serious threat to the national interest (as the capitalists quaintly call it) occurs.

O.K. So we see things differently, we don't want to die to protect someone else's property, we don't want to kill, but we also don't have a vote and we will never persuade capitalists not to protect their interests and to start worrying about ours.

By not registering we may be successful in defeating the act, but only if we can cost the Government more than they can save by having conscription - probably a few million dollars. Don't tell me that the Government will lose votes over the draft resisters issue and we will win through political pressure, that is not happening, in fact, they're probably winning votes on the issue. What if we don't have the numbers to cost the Government this amount merely in their paying pigs to chase us? Give up?

No! I suggest

1. Register and if conscripted
2. Find a medium sized bomb around your camp
3. Blow up an F-111
4. Give yourself in to the police announcing that you were attempting to have conscription abolished by proving to those in power that it is more expensive than recruiting a regular army. At the price of F-111 today it should not take more than ten people to convince the Government.

So in summary, I say forget about trying to talk to people to change people's ideas, this has failed. Work through the capitalist system, not the democratic - they don't follow the democratic system, why should we? - Make them stop conscription because it is cheaper for them to do so - just find those conscripts to destroy those planes - don't talk to millions - just ten will do.

Andrew McCredie

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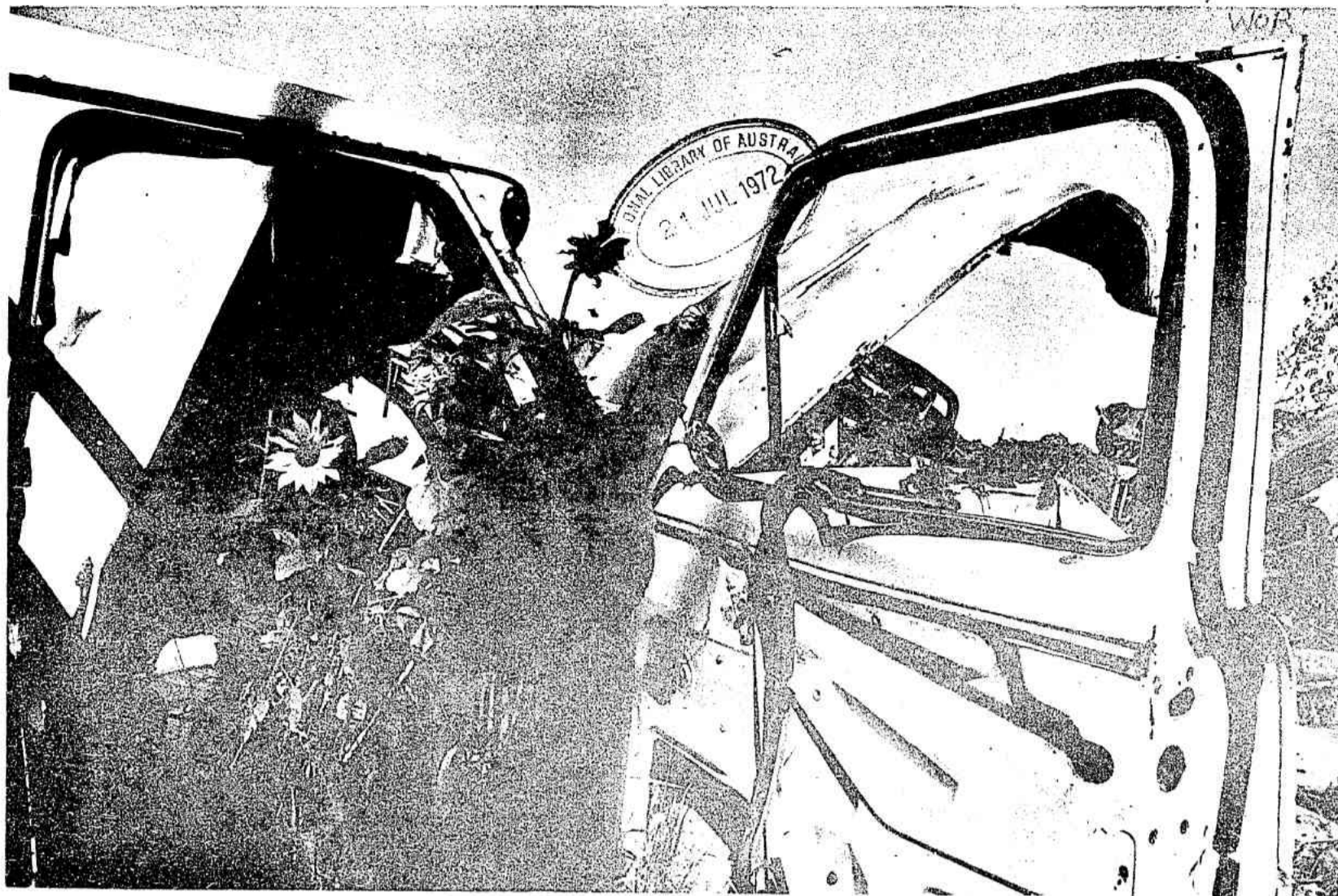
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I am interested. Please let me know more about the function of the D.R.U.

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Address: _____

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SAVE THE EARTH

YOU CAN HELP

Every person has a role in the ecology movement to save the earth. The first is as an advocate of change in industry, society and all things affecting the planet Earth. The second is the following of minor duties to stopping pollution and over-production. Here are some guidelines.

Recycle this publication of which there is limited copies so that many more people can help save the earth.

Always buy uncolored toilet paper and tissues. The dye used to color these products is not biodegradable and pollutes water courses.

Do not use chemical washing powders or dishwashing liquids. The only fully biodegradable washing powder is pure soap. Soap savers like Granny used to use in the depression are still available at little cost.

Use and re-use wax paper in preference to aluminium foil and cellophane, both of which do not break down naturally. Paper bags can be used a number of times.

Avoid paper plates, cups, paper towels, serviettes, etc. Use crockery and washable linen napkins.

Cancel subscriptions to newspapers which waste paper advertising unnecessary produce. Pressure publishers to de-ink and recycle newsprint.

Buy unwrapped produce — natural foods of course, not processed and refuse to accept products unnecessarily overwrapped.

Demand local civic policy to recycle and reconstitute all waste, including sewerage. For instance, the city of New York demands that all stationery has a percentage of recycled paper in it.

Buying a milk shake or similar — always drink it from a metal container in the shop — refuse one-time cardboard cups.

Restrict your childbearing to two children — if you want more, adopt them.

Teach your children to love nature — the best teaching is by example.

Help your neighbour.

Never litter — it doesn't make much difference ecologically, but it helps psychologically (if we're surrounded by ugliness and neglect, chances are we'll reflect it to some degree).

Sort your garbage into two parts — wet biodegradable for the compost heap and the other for the garbageman (chances are he won't have to work very hard if you follow the other rules).

Ban harmful pesticides, fertilisers and insecticides from your home — use natural controls.

These chemicals are dangerous: 2, 4-D; DDT; 2, 5-T. Dieldrin; Aldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor; Toxaphere; Chlordane; Lindane.

Always use returnable bottles — buy as much food as possible using your own containers.

Remember you control the packaging industry.

Return aluminium cans (if you must buy them) for recycling.

Do not accept food in foam cups or in foam containers.

Do not use PVC or plastic containers unless clearly recyclable.

Cut down on electrical appliances: no carving knives, shoe polishers, electric toothbrushes, griddles — treat yourself to some peace from radios, record players, and television. Turn off electrical appliances when not in use. Tapes are better than records.

Urge businesses to turn off lights and neon signs at night.

Use a hand lawn-mower for lawns.

People in Koblenz, West Germany stand in line waiting to catch quiet battery operated buses which carry 100 passengers for five to 6 hours without recharging. A lesson for cities planning to change trolley buses to deisels.

Bus services will improve if more people start using them. Hitch-hike or bike to your destination on dry days - if you're driving, pick up hitch-hikers.

Work for a complete fast transit passenger system. If you have to drive to work, talk to your neighbours (talk to them anyway) and organise car pools.

Small cars consume less fuel and oil. Make sure your car is always tuned as perfectly as possible. Drive smoothly - fast acceleration and deceleration causes heavy exhaust.

A brick in your toilet tank will reduce needlessly huge volume of flush. In addition, don't flush every time — there'll be no great plague.

Demand strong air pollution laws and agitate for air pollution monitoring in your city.

Example of paper wastage: In Melbourne, one million phone books are printed, each with four pounds of paper per book. Because there are two phone books per subscriber (pink and white pages) this means usage of 4,000 tons of paper. Each ton of paper means destruction of 17 trees, therefore 68,000 trees are destroyed to supply phone books in Melbourne, a grand total of 250,000 trees are destroyed in Australia to supply subscribers with their phone books. Agitate for a limited number of books and an efficient inquiry service.

TRY THESE REMEDIES FOR PESTS

Rats: Powdered potash or liquid chlorine of lime (dangerous to people or pets).

Cockroaches: ½ borax and ½ brown sugar. Flies: dish of molasses and black pepper. Most flying bugs hate smoke. Light some incense.

Crawling bugs: 3 qrts boiled water with 2lbs alum painted on walls and cracks. Fleas: Bunches of pennyroyal herb or pillow of comomile flowers.

Mosquitoes: Pennyroyal sachets with clothes.

Moths: Cedar wood chests are moth-proof, or try several coats inside and out with oil of cedars. moths will leave a dark room with a bright light outside. Insects and spiders all flee from cotton-wool soaked in pennyroyal. Fleas and mosquitoes hate the taste of vitamin B1 - take it orally.

**HELP! OR PERISH
BY YOUR OWN HAND.**